



# DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MACNA AT HER DESK AT D. A. R. HEADQUARTERS



## DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

### The President General's Message

"We Do Our Part"

Promote Practical Patriotism

THE National Recovery Act (NRA) calls us, the members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to a patriotic duty. The opportunity for effective patriotism is immediate.

Partisanship must be relegated to the background, and patriotic citizenship stepped up to the *n*th degree in rendering assistance to President Roosevelt. Government has set up a plan, a formula, a regulation, in truth a line of march, with a marshal and a wielder of a baton, to sound the tempo. Let us march, in tune, in step and in time with those who lead the National Parade for Recovery. Faith in the NRA will help it succeed. It is no time for hysteria or for thoughtless enthusiasm; rather the emergency calls for calm judgment and sanity, for reason and intelligent consideration.

Put personal views aside. The sum and substance of the NRA is that the President of the United States asks each one to rally to his call for the good of the country. The cause is national, and each member, with an affirmative, willing, cooperative attitude can help America by saying to herself, "I will do my part." Action is the essence.

This is the American Spirit—and every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution has it!

The current press affords a daily lesson for individual information, for action in the best interest of the country. America is calling you to immediate active service. I believe we must accept this patriotic challenge, for the NRA *must not fail*. It is, indeed, a spiritually revivifying national crusade for a happier state in economic conditions. If we dedicate ourselves with honest sincerity and apply ourselves diligently, the nation-wide drive will succeed. The time for women to serve America patriotically is now!

To derive the greatest benefits, *all* must pull together, and must adopt a willingness to serve. No plan of reconstruction can meet with success unless every one stands squarely for it. The strength of the nation depends on the spirit of her people.

Avoid skepticism, obliterate fear, discard adverse criticism, speak in terms of hope, promote courage, dedicate yourselves to an earnest sense of purpose. Remember, yesterday is past; to try to relive it is futile. The day and the play cannot be changed. But American Character, rising to any emergency, takes the new hand, stays in the game, and plays to win.

Equal to personal desires for recuperation and stabilization are the hopes for National Welfare. The American people will never fail. They will carry on through readjustment days, facing facts with high courage, and determined faith, and with the spirit that has made the nation.

Through these critical times there has been no depression in patriotism. Not since the World War have the people, as a whole, been so united in a love of country, and in promoting her welfare.

A united front, rallying to the National Recovery Act, is in very truth carrying on a national defense crusade, as definite as any war-time necessity. A secure nation is a unified one. Be happy to do your part in deeds, as well as words. The voluntary spirit of the public is necessary.

Uncle Sam can put his house in order if the woman power of the country will face the task squarely, will cut the pattern of her daily housekeeping to the reconstruction pattern. Women stood the depression storm with the fortitude that has ever been a feminine characteristic. Out of their storehouse of necessity, women will bring their courage, ingenuity, high hopes, and resourcefulness. Their fearless, frank support is necessary.

In order that chapter programs may be up-to-date and comprehensive in these complicated and complex times, I have consistently urged a Patriotic Education for National Defense work. Speakers on such vital subjects as the NRA, government, civics and economics, as well as the study of these topics, are essential to the understanding of current events.

In these days, fraught with dramatic changes, we have a national service to render by keeping thoroughly posted on the momentous issues that confront us. Let us again be content with common sense language, common sense attitude, sane reasoning, plain logic and the homely virtues of renewed faith in God, the preservation of homes, and the promotion of the common good. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he"—and as a nation thinks, so it will be. The people make the country. A people with positive character, affirmative thoughts, adhering to duty, with Divine faith, will inevitably stabilize the nation.

If the Government has policies, they are the nation's policies, and deserve the loyal support of every loyal citizen. This will be given from a sense of good citizenship, in loyalty to the President and the Government.

As the country is now in parade formation toward economic recovery, I hope every group and member in this Society—national, state and chapter—will join the vanguard of the NRA offensive, with a will to do and dare, marching forward for the honor of the Daughters of the American Revolution and for the sake of America.

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA,  
*President General.*



# Our Historical Program for 1933-34

AMY CRESSWELL DUNNE

*Historian General, N. S., D. A. R.*

**I**NCORPORATED in a resolution of the Forty-second Continental Congress is a mandate which has passed to the Historical Research Committee. This is to secure information in all the States as to whether American history and civil government is being adequately taught in the high schools, academies, and private college preparatory schools throughout the country, and to report such findings to the next Congress, with suggested plans for improvement where needed.

In compliance with this resolution, a questionnaire has been prepared and distributed to the State historians in every State, and through them to the chapters, requesting information as to whether American history and civil government are required or elective subjects, and whether they are required as a credit for graduation from the public schools and other secondary institutions of learning in the several States. The reports are to be in the office of the Historian General by January 15, 1934, and, besides the information asked in the questionnaires, must show the number of public schools in each State; the number of municipal systems, with school population and number of schools in each; the number of county or school districts (not under municipal control), with school population and number of schools and also the number of private college preparatory schools and academies in the State, with approximate attendance

and number covered in the report, with approximate attendance.

The work as outlined is to be carried out through the various chapters, to each of which will be allocated certain districts, following as far as possible civic boundaries in which the several chapters are located and, when brought to a successful conclusion, this prodigious piece of work is expected to furnish invaluable statistics upon which to base any recommendations to the Continental Congress which may seem warranted. To the State historian who shows the most initiative and furnishes the most comprehensive report an N. S. D. A. R. Medal of Honor will be awarded at the Continental Congress. The Committee on Award is comprised of leaders in the field of education and will be announced after the first of the year.

As particularly appropriate at this time, when our ship of state labors through heavy seas, the Outline for Historical Work for 1933-34, besides the fact finding survey, includes a study program which has for its objective a review of the history of the establishment of the United States Government under the Constitution, that there may be a better understanding of the principles upon which it was founded. This study begins with the election of Washington, following the ratification of the Constitution, as the one man who above all others held the confidence of his countrymen in his

honesty and integrity. He is pictured as standing with a piece of parchment to guide him on an uncharted sea, and this study purposes to follow him through the eight years during which he stood with firm hand at the helm. That he selected the men who were to share responsibility with him from among those who had part and parcel in the creation of the Constitution and were in sympathy with its provisions was only natural. The study also embraces a review of the first amendments to the Constitution, known as the American Bill of Rights; the financial program for the funding of the national debt, together with the assumption of the State debts; and the establishment of tariff and excise. In addition, the rise of political parties, with Jefferson as the leader of the opposition, will also have a place in the study, together with a résumé of foreign influence in connection with domestic politics, concluding with Washington's retirement and Farewell Address.

It is purposed to supplement this study with a series of articles which will be published in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

Other features of the outline for historical work include:

The encouragement of the study of American history, stressing the underlying principles and vital forces and the biographies of the men who have left their impress on our Government.

The study of the histories of the several States, both colonial and territorial and in relation to the Federal Government.

And in the field of historical research every effort should be bent toward the preservation and collection of source material. The office of the Historian General should be the clearing house for material culled from original sources. The work of historical research also includes:

The collection and preservation of records and documents of the period of the Revolution relative to historical places.

The compilation of records of soldiers of the Revolution for report to the Smithsonian Institution, and also data relative to the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers.

The amount expended in historical research should be reported.

The observation of special days with special programs should be sponsored, such as February 22, April 19, June 14, July 4, September 17, and October 19.

Twenty-nine States have already completed State Histories of the Work Accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Other States should endeavor to complete the program as rapidly as possible.

Work on the Lineage Books is going forward as scheduled, and the purchase of them by all chapters is solicited.



# Restoration and Preservation of Our Early Census Records

LUE R. SPENCER

*Vice-President General, N. S., D. A. R., Chairman of Special Committee*

THE condition of our early census records of the population of the United States has long been a matter of deep concern to those aware of the constant use to which they are subjected.

Various attempts have been made by officials in the Department, by various patriotic organizations, and by individuals to secure legislative appropriation to cover the expense of making a copy and index of these records as has been done with the census of 1790.

These records constitute the history, genealogy, and geography of the founders of our Nation and in most cases are the *only* records. Written on hand-ruled and remarkably durable paper, which the enumerator furnished at his own expense, the quaint handwriting of a century and more ago, with the long *s* and elaborate capitals; naming the heads of families and the number of members thereof between certain ages in consecutive order, which give a clue as to location and neighbors—these are the original census records of 1800, 1810, and 1820 that it is our purpose to restore and preserve and to make available for public information.

At the request of a representative of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, a careful survey was made in April, 1933, by the Census Bureau of the Department

of Commerce with the following data as of that date; covering, as you will see, the relative cost of printing and of photostat copies. In each case the damaged volumes must be reconditioned before either process can be used. Every day that we delay the matter adds to the number of damaged volumes.

The volumes of census records are well bound and available in the Department of Commerce Building.

There are 39 volumes of the census of 1800, comprising 21,762 pages; 60 volumes of the census of 1810, comprising 29,808 pages; 122 volumes of the census of 1820, comprising 48,716 pages. Fifteen volumes are now unavailable because of damaged condition.

After the damaged volumes have been reconditioned, the records should be printed in a form similar to the publications of 1790. In this way the records would be available to the public for purchase. It is estimated, however, that the composition, indexing, and clerical work would cost \$823,000, and in addition there would be the cost of printing, paper, and binding. As the cost is probably prohibitive at this time, it is suggested that photostat copies of original schedules be made and the originals withdrawn from use.

The estimated cost of restoring and preparing photostat copies of the Cen-

PHOTOSTAT COPY OF PAGE OF EARLY CENSUS RECORD OF U. S. SHOWING DAMAGED CONDITION

sus records of 1800, 1810, and 1820, as furnished by the Director of the Census, is \$45,000.

The photostating of the records is a preferred way of copying them, as an exact facsimile of each page is thus secured and errors in copying are avoided. It also adds interest because the original penmanship is reproduced. The State Library of Connecticut has made photostat copies of the Federal Census Records for Connecticut from 1790 to 1880, inclusive, and heartily commends its use. These copies, to-

gether with those of the State of Illinois of 1820, Indiana for 1820 and 1830, New Hampshire and Vermont for 1800, and those of Tennessee for 1820, and a few counties of New York for 1800, are all that have been made, so far as we can learn.

Upon receiving this report the Continental Congress adopted a resolution (to be found on page 105 of the 1933 Proceedings) which pledges the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to bring to the attention of members of Congress the neces-

sity for immediate legislation in order to restore and preserve these records.

Some wag has called us the "Daughters of the American Resolution." However, the resolution which follows will be of interest to every patriotic citizen and should meet with cooperation in our effort to remedy this condition.

### RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the original records of the United States Census for 1800 to 1880 are in daily use by Government employees and research workers; and

WHEREAS no official copies of these records have been made and fifteen volumes have already been withdrawn from public use because of their damaged condition; and

WHEREAS these records are of priceless value from the standpoint of genealogy, history, geography, and economics, as is proved by the making of 13,000 searches by Government employees and the use of them by 6,000 visitors during the year 1932 alone; and

WHEREAS the destruction of these records is an irreparable loss to ourselves as well as to future generations; and

WHEREAS the preservation of records is a foundation principle of our Society toward which every Daughter is pledged; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,

bring to the attention of Congress the necessity for immediate legislation for the restoration and preservation of these records; that the records of the censuses of 1800, 1810, and 1820 be reconditioned; that, since the cost of indexing and printing the records is prohibitive at this time, in order to preserve the original records, photostat copies be made of the schedules for 1800, 1810, and 1820, and the originals be withdrawn from further use; and be it further

*Resolved*, That each Daughter bring to the attention of her Member of Congress at once this serious situation and urge the required legislation to restore and preserve these precious documents.

(LUE R. SPENCER,  
By Mrs. E. H. Wescott,  
State Regent of Nebraska.)

All this is preliminary to the real work that now becomes a part of the program of the National Society. It is a work for which our organization was incorporated and because of which we have received commendation and cooperation from the Government of the United States. Every Daughter is hereby appointed a member of this committee to send to me an account of your activities and interest in the subject. This matter becomes a "reclamation project" that cannot be delayed. Let us each say, "We do our part."



### Attention, Chapters

Such chapters as may desire a speaker to discuss the "N.R.A. Program" can communicate with the Speakers' Bureau in Washington. If possible a speaker will be furnished, the chapter securing the speaker to pay actual expenses only.

Address: Louis J. Alber, Chief, Speakers' Division, Bureau of Public Relations, National Recovery Administration, Washington, D. C.

# The Development of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps

MAJOR GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

*Chief of Staff*

ONE of the innovations of the 1920 amendments to the National Defense Act was the establishment of a Reserve Officers' Training Corps. With the lessons of the World War fresh in mind, Congress was alive to the necessity for providing a source of qualified replacements for the Officers' Reserve Corps, which was then composed almost entirely of commissioned veterans of that conflict. Very logically our legislators turned to the educational institutions of the country as the most promising field for development of such replacements.

It is quite true that prior to the World War military instruction was included in the regular courses at various colleges, but this instruction had no well-defined objective, and was not conducted on any standardized basis. When Congress authorized the organization of Reserve Officers' Training Corps units as part of the general

procurement plan for Reserve officer replacement, it placed college military training on an efficient and systematic basis, and took a most constructive step towards greater national security.

The training that members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps now receive qualifies them to occupy a definite place and perform specific duties in the military establishment. Because of their training, and the mental, moral and physical qualifications they have demonstrated, graduates of the course are entitled to Reserve commissions. Not only do they receive such com-

missions, but they are assigned to Reserve units stationed near their respective homes. With such assignment they become integral and valuable parts of the Army of the United States.

It is generally acknowledged that the college man possesses, in relatively high degree, the essential requirements of leadership. Barring the ever present



MAJOR GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, CHIEF OF STAFF, U. S. ARMY



exceptions to be found in every human group, the college student possesses enthusiasm for work and play and the things that appeal to him as worthwhile. He is usually intelligent and mentally alert, and gives an enthusiastic loyalty to leaders, institutions and causes that inspire his admiration and respect. His country's institutions and ideals have a deep place in his affections and normally he takes a real interest in equipping himself for leadership in their maintenance and defense. Our colleges and universities pride themselves on the fact that they produce leadership for public service. Such public service on the part of their graduates must be applied under any and all circumstances of national existence, it cannot be rendered only in time of peace and withheld when the Nation's welfare and safety are threatened by external aggression.

Ever since the War I have been deeply interested in the further development of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. This has largely resulted from my personal observations of the training of our World War army. Everywhere I saw troop training hampered by the inevitable confusion attendant upon inadequacy of prior preparation for the critical problems of a war emergency. Aside from grave deficiencies in equipment and installations, we were particularly lacking in trained instructors and leaders for small units.

It was with great personal satisfaction that I saw Congress provide the instructional facilities that are now afforded a member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. He obtains a very accurate conception of his responsibilities in emergency, and possesses

distinct advantages over his brother college man of 1917. Although he may start with no better physical or mental equipment, his training is less confused and hurried. If another war should break upon us we would not have to seek him out, find the proper place for him, and give him only a hurried and haphazard instruction in the most weighty of all duties—the leading of his fellows into action. We would have him ready at hand, a commissioned officer potentially competent to fulfill the duties of his rank, assigned to a particular organization, and ready for further training. No veteran of 1917 needs to be told what this means to national security. At the very least we should save, in any future emergency, the months and months we spent in building training camps for officers and in selecting, training and assigning the men who served in them. And of course we have no reasonable expectancy that in any future emergency allies will be holding back the foe for more than a year while we get ready to fight.

Obviously there are positions in the technical branches of the Reserve Corps that are filled satisfactorily by personnel drawn directly from civil professions, but the Reserve Officers' Training Corps provides the great pool of junior leaders for the combatant arms. This reserve must be maintained at a high level both as to quantity and quality, because it is on the combatant arms and their junior leaders that war makes its most extreme demands and takes the heaviest toll.

The conception of public service upon which the Reserve Officers' Training Corps movement is based has had a wide appeal among educators, legis-



lators, student bodies and public-spirited citizens in general. Although subjected to sporadic attacks from those who, because of ignorance, self-interest or fanaticism, hold it to be a manifestation of a militaristic and imperialistic spirit, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps has, through sheer worth and merit, made great strides during the past decade.

Only recently the Maryland courts have upheld the right of its university authorities to include military training among the compulsory courses, while more recently still the Wisconsin legislature, by overwhelming vote, has established military training on a similar

basis in the university of that State. These incidents are indicative of the deep-seated confidence the public has come to have in the soundness, general worth and patriotism of Reserve Officers' Training Corps training.

Such an attitude on the part of an educational institution and those it equips for the responsibilities of life is of the greatest significance, not only to its own welfare and that of its students, but to the future well-being and safety of the State.

EDITOR'S NOTE: General MacArthur kindly consented to write the above article at the request of Mrs. William A. Becker, National Chairman of the National Defense Committee Embodying Patriotic Education.



## Attention, Constitution Hall Finance Committee

I HOPE you will bend every effort to cooperate and organize so that there will be a record attendance at meetings on November 15, in the interest of Constitution Hall. It will assume the proportions of one large national chapter, gathering in the interest of the debt payment on Constitution Hall.

The debt is \$400,000 (interest additional), and this can be entirely wiped out by next Congress if the enthusiastic efforts of everyone are diligently applied.

Think of it! If every member gives, earns or solicits \$3.65—only one penny a day for one year—and if these collections are sent through chapter treasurers to State treasurers, then to the Treasurer General, it will be possible for the gavel to fall on the complete payment at Congress 1934!

It is good judgment, sound business and excellent economy. Let's do it!

On November 15 there will be a nation-wide Thanksgiving Radio Message, if such an arrangement is possible, from the President General—if not, each chapter regent will receive a special message to be read.

Think of our great Society meeting in chapter formation, all over the land on the same day, with the common purpose of putting our National Chapter House in order!

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA,  
*President General.*

# Two Centuries of American Costume

FLORENCE SEVILLE BERRYMAN

"WHAT to wear?" is a question which has agitated the human race since very early in its evolution; and raiment is mentioned as one of life's four absolute necessities by an eminent behaviorist. We do not know how large a rôle change of style and individual mode played in the life of prehistoric man; but since even such primitive races as the South African Bushmen had certain elements of style in their skin-garments, at least for tribal ceremonies, we may assume that style, too, has long been a matter of weighty consideration.

Style is a fascinating subject and one which has far deeper implications than are apparent to the casual observer. It can be tied up with the geography, politics, the morals of a period, and the social system, to mention but a few.

Our perennial absorption in clothes is attested by the recurrence and popularity of costume exhibitions. Of particular interest to the readers of this Magazine were two exhibitions of American Costume, held last spring in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and the Montclair Art Museum, Montclair, N. J. Although within one month of each other, they were completely independent. Their nearly simultaneous occurrence merely offers further proof of the widespread appeal of the subject.

The Boston Museum's show, held during March, was arranged by the Massachusetts Society of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America; a few of the loans were the

property of the Society, but the majority of them belonged to individual members. They were arranged in four galleries in the Museum's Renaissance Court, each gallery having appropriate period furnishings from the Museum's collections, an admirable method of display, as it re-created the atmosphere of the respective times, and added warmth and vitality to the gowns themselves. These were further enlivened by being shown on figures, the creation of which represented considerable preliminary research and labor. For the busts, wax figures and similar mannikins which abound in our dress shops today were utterly useless, particularly with regard to the waist. The tight bodices of past times will not fit around the "natural" waistline of a contemporary lay-figure. But the Committee solved the problem with happy results, as may be seen from the accompanying illustrations.

The costumes were retrospective of two centuries of American fashion. Most of them were identified with the names of the original owners, not a few of whom were distinguished personages in Massachusetts. Only two of the nearly fifty costumes had belonged to men, which is rather surprising, since masculine attire, in the Eighteenth Century at least, was quite as colorful and interesting as women's.

In the Colonial Room were costumes of the early Eighteenth Century and the Revolutionary era. One of the men's costumes was in this group, but had been worn by an Englishman—Thomas MacDonogh, first British



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

## AN INTERESTING GROUP

*Left to right:* Brown grosgrain walking dress with beaded plush dolman and muff of about 1885. (Lent by Mrs. William McKee.)

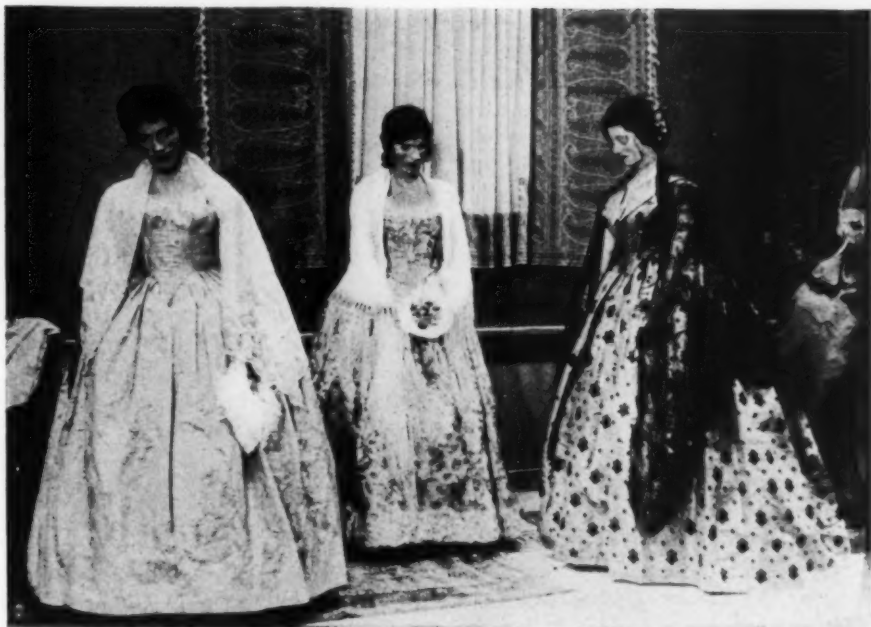
White embroidered Indian muslin dress with train. Early nineteenth century Colonial Dames Collection. Wadded silk bonnet, lent by Mrs. Russell Hitchcock. Swansdown stole (same period) lent anonymously. Exhibited in the "Two Centuries of Costume" assembled by the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames of America, March 2 to 31, 1933

Green plaid silk dress of the middle of nineteenth century. (Lent by Mrs. F. H. Tappan.)

Consul to the New England States in 1783. Among the women's costumes was a blue and yellow silk droguet dress, assumed to be part of the trousseau of Mrs. Gideon White of Plymouth, Mass., who married in 1787. She was the daughter of Miles Whitworth, a surgeon in the British navy.

A yellow brocade dress had been in the wardrobe of Mrs. Ebenezer Storer, born Mary Edwards (1700) who married in 1723. Of several dresses belonging to Mary Ingalls, one was said to have been her wedding gown, when she married Robert "King" Hooper of Marblehead in 1761. Two other lovely wedding dresses were a flowered brocade (white ground) with a pink

satin quilted petticoat, worn by Mary Beck on the occasion of her marriage to Nathaniel Carter of Newburyport in 1742; and a green brocade wedding dress which was graced by two brides, Mary Waters of Salem, who married Anthony Sigourney of Boston in 1740 and in the next generation, by Mary Sigourney who became the wife of James Butler in 1763. These and other costumes in the Colonial Room had the full hooped skirts and tight bodices embellished by narrow lace at neck and sleeves characteristic of the Eighteenth Century. Ladies of that period achieved variety through the colors of their handsome damasks, brocades and twills, rather than by a



Courtesy of the Montclair Art Museum

## PAPIER MACHÉ MANNIKINS

Made by Remo Bufano and lent by the Museum of the City of New York

diversity of silhouette, as we have in our markedly eclectic contemporary mode.

Paris was the western world's arbiter of fashion in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries as in later periods. Hence French history was reflected in the gowns of Boston ladies. The political changes brought about by the French Revolution and Napoleon's accession were accompanied by sartorial reactions from the luxurious and elaborate styles of the Louis. The ostentatiously simple gown with a slender skirt (sometimes having a train), high waistline and round neck was adopted by London, Boston and New York and points west. The handsome materials of the Eighteenth Century gave way to mulls and plain satins in the early

Nineteenth, generally speaking, although materials as well as styles have always overlapped any arbitrary period divisions.

In the early periods, the new modes were announced in a delightful manner—dolls dressed in miniature costumes, complete in every detail, were brought from England and France to America (although Paris dictated the fashions in each instance) where they were copied for the fashionable American. Such dolls are now avidly sought by collectors.

In the Empire Room there were no less than nine white dresses of muslin imported from India, most of them embroidered with silver. As can be seen from one of these gowns, illustrated herewith, the accessories continued to

be elaborate. It has a swansdown stole and a wadded silk bonnet. Others were accompanied by gauze scarfs, Kashmir shawls, and such accessories as fans (displayed in a case in the gallery), decorated with Chinese and classical motifs quite "de rigueur" at the time, and heavy jewelry. Every gallery, in fact, contained a display of costume accessories.

Nevertheless, the range from the late Eighteenth Century to 1835 or thereabouts, showed pleasing variety. One of the earliest gowns in this gallery was a gray satin dress with a train, worn by Elizabeth Sumner Doggett at the reception in honor of Lafayette, given by her cousin, Governor Increase Sumner, at old Auchmuty House, Roxbury, Massachusetts. One of the latest was a pink and gray changeable taffeta gown, about forty years later than the Doggett costume; and about mid-way between these styles, was a yellow crepe de Chine dress, trimmed with yellow silk and having a muslin ruff.

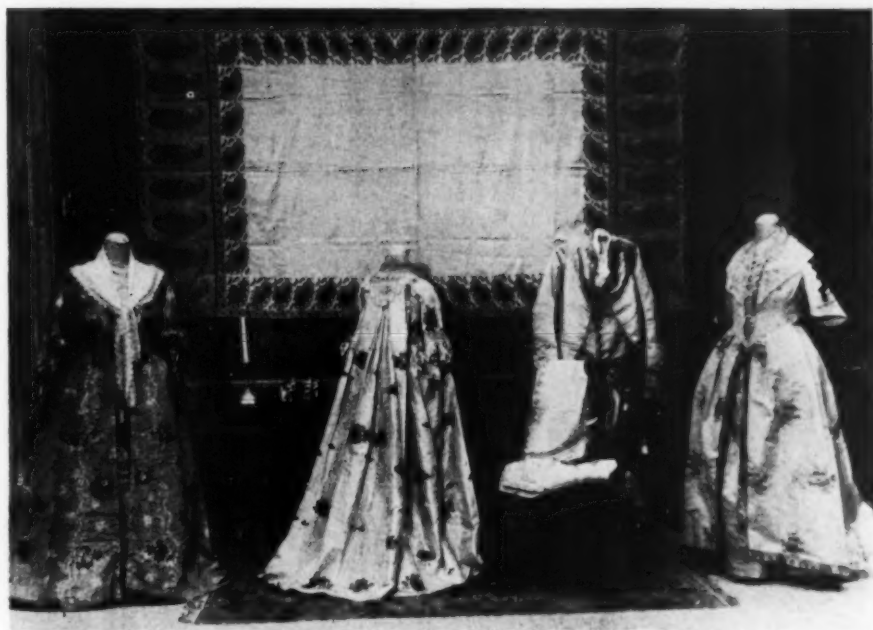
Centrally displayed in the main entrance hall of the Boston Museum were the court suit of Abbott Lawrence when he was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Court of St. James, 1849-52, and the court dress of his wife, worn when she was received by Queen Victoria in 1849. Mrs. Lawrence's harp and music stand were shown with the costumes.

As the simplicity of dress in the early Nineteenth Century had not been accompanied by any such marked change of human taste, it is not surprising that there was shortly a very decided reaction in the other direction. This reaction was embodied in the gowns shown in the Crinoline Room,

covering roughly the Civil War period. Skirts again became full, and tapered to small waists and trimmed bodices. Heavy striped silks with ornamental designs, such as bayadere stripes, plain, clusters and bands of flowers and similar figures in striking colors were the prevailing materials. There was a flounced black taffeta dress with pink stripes and a dark green mantle, a green plaid silk, reproduced herewith, a Paris gown (1859) of changeable silk, called "Moonlight on the Lake," the last having been worn by Mrs. John Hanson Thomas of Baltimore.

Paris reached in the late Nineteenth Century a peak of popularity with American women of fashion. Perhaps this was because the unprecedented elaboration of line and puffs made extraordinarily skillful workmanship (in which Paris excelled) imperative, or the gowns of that era would have been hopelessly dowdy. Fashionable Americans purchased their gowns abroad, Worth being the outstanding "couturière." Made of rich machine-woven silks, these dresses of the decadent last quarter of the Nineteenth Century were in harmony with the elaborate and over-ornamented furniture and architecture, and, in fact, nearly every object then produced.

The Bustle Room contained, among other costumes, a blue poplin dress worn at a reception in Newbury, given in 1865 for two great grand nieces of President John Quincy Adams; ball gowns of green and shell-pink silk and green and gold silk; and the intriguing brown grosgrain walking dress, with beaded plush dolman and muff and bonnet tied under the chin, reproduced herewith.



Courtesy of the Montclair Art Museum

#### GROUP OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY COSTUMES

The "Watteau back" is shown in center

In a small end gallery, were shown three dresses of the present century, prior to the World War. One can well believe this exhibition of American Costumes was one of the most popular collections ever at the Boston Museum, as a Boston critic declared.

Montclair's exhibition of "American Costumes: One Hundred and Fifty Years of Fashion" arranged by Mrs. J. L. Berrall, Assistant Director of the Montclair Art Museum, was held throughout April. The costumes were lent by members of the Museum, who responded so generously that about sixty-five dresses, twenty-one Paisley and Kashmir shawls and many accessories, such as bouquet holders, card cases, fans, gloves, parasols and also furniture from the Empire to the Art

Nouveau periods, were assembled. The Montclair exhibition actually covered about 175 years. The earliest costume dated from 1760, and the latest was a good contemporary example from a dress shop in Montclair. This Museum's exhibition had its inception in February, 1932, when in preparing a loan show of Eighteenth Century Furnishings, the Directors discovered many beautiful costumes and accessories in Montclair homes. Assuredly, the Boston and Montclair exhibitions reassure us that attics have not become extinct.

Montclair's problem of display was solved in part by the loan of papier maché mannikins, made by the gifted puppeteer, Remo Bufano, from the museum of the City of New York. (Inci-



dentially, the latter institution has also had a delightful costume exhibition last spring.) As will be seen from the cuts reproduced, some of the costumes were shown on dressmaking forms. In the group from the last quarter of the Eighteenth Century, displayed in this manner, the second dress from the left shows a "Watteau back," a then fashionable arrangement of large plaits at the back of the neck, which broadened into a train effect.

As we review the costumes which American women have worn during more than two centuries, it probably seems to most of us that those we are wearing today are the sanest, the most conducive to health and freedom of movement, and the most glamorous ever designed, and we are quite certain that we would not care to be back in hoop skirts, crinoline, tight bodices or any other exaggerated details of past

modes. Yet if we project our memories back ten or twenty or more years, we will recall that in each decade we have been confident that what was being worn was the most desirable raiment created to that time. Perhaps we are psychologically conditioned to accept with eagerness whatever the modistes offer us each season, and rationalize our enthusiasm about the "latest style" just as our mothers did in the early Twentieth Century, our grandmothers in the mid-Nineteenth and our great-grandmothers in still earlier times, over their bustles, crinolines, white India muslins and the elaborate modes of the Revolutionary era. Hence we feel a warmer kinship with our predecessors, and view such exhibitions as those described and illustrated here, with intimate comprehension.



## Magazine to Benefit Chapter Treasuries

WITH the approval of our President General, Mrs. Magna, and our Treasurer General, Miss Nettleton, the following plan is to be put in operation this September. This plan needs your full cooperation to succeed, therefore, will Chapter Regents please bring it up at their next Chapter meeting. It gives the Chapter Magazine Chairmen the opportunity to secure ten per cent cash for her Chapter on every subscription—thus:

Subscription price per year, payable in advance, \$2.00. The Chapter Magazine Chairmen from this two dollars deducts twenty cents for her Chapter treasury and sends the name and address of the subscriber with \$1.80 only, to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall.

This plan eliminates unnecessary bookkeeping, benefits the chapter at once and brings revenue through the Magazine to our Society. It applies to renewals and to new subscribers.

May I say here that subscriptions can be solicited from nonmembers as well as members, for while the Magazine is primarily our official publication, it carries articles of value on genealogical and historical subjects not found elsewhere.

Again may I emphasize the need of your cooperation in advancing the financial interest of your own Chapter and the Society in this manner. The Magazine is truly an important source of revenue.

For Rules governing this offer see page 616.

MARIE STEWART LABAT,  
National Chairman, Magazine Committee.



# Unpublished Data of the Maxwell and Sharp Families

GOLDIE ROBERTSON FUNK

IN Olympia, Wash., lives a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Fidelia Maxwell Hoy Boyd whose grandfather, Thomas Hoy fought in the American Revolution. Mrs. Boyd's long and interesting life covers a period of American history that is unequalled for its rapid changes, and only three generations of pioneering ancestors carry the history of her family back to the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Fidelia Maxwell Hoy was born in Bowling Green, Logan County, Ky., in 1845, the daughter of Thomas Jefferson Hoy (b. September 9, 1803, d. 1862) and his wife, Elvira Louise McCurdy (b. October

15, 1812, m. 1834, d. 1863). Her father was the son of Thomas Hoy, born about 1758 in England, and his wife, Susan Bush of Kentucky. Thomas Hoy had settled in Virginia originally. He was just 17 when the Revolution broke out but promptly enlisted. After five months service, Washington put him in command of seven teams to haul food and supplies and to carry away the dead and wounded. This was his duty until



FIDELIA HOY BOYD

the close of the Revolutionary war. After the war the Hoy family emigrated to Kentucky, and settled close to Franklin, county seat of Simpson County. They brought considerable money with them and immediately in-



STEEL ENGRAVING OF WASHINGTON

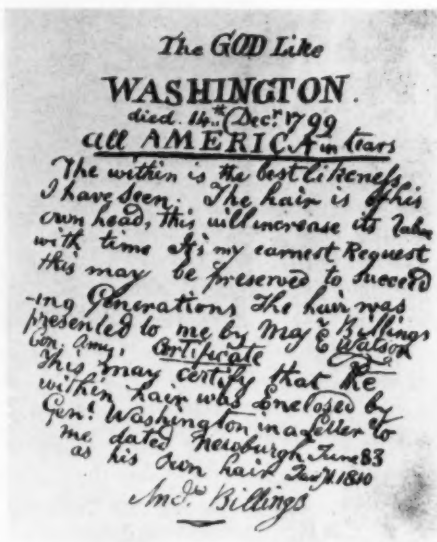
vested it in hundreds of acres of government land at 25 cents an acre. It was at this time that Thomas Hoy married Susan (or Sussanna) Bush and they became the parents of nine children, of whom the second was Thomas Jefferson Hoy. Another of the children was Capt. George Washington Hoy, who gave Mrs. Boyd the Washington picture and the lock of hair. As each of the children married their father presented them with 160 acres of land, two slaves, a span of horses, a wagon and carriage and furnished each new home from cellar to attic.

Mrs. Boyd's mother, Elvira Louise McCurdy, was a daughter of James Darwin McCurdy (b. 1776, d. 1856) and his wife Lavinia Sharp (b. 1782, d. 1838) daughter of Capt. Sir Thomas Sharp (b. 1746 in England, d. 1800 in Logan County, Ky.) and his wife Jean Maxwell.

Sir Thomas Sharp served under Washington in the Revolution with a

captain's commission. When Cornwallis surrendered Capt. Sir Thomas Sharp was commissioned colonel and given charge of the British troops until all papers of surrender were signed and the British troops aboard ship for the return to England.

The children of Sir Thomas and Lady Jean Sharp were Solomon P. Sharp, who married Elizabeth Scott, Benjamin, John, and Lavinia, who married James McCurdy. Lady Jean Sharp was a daughter of Lord Thomas Maxwell and his wife, Lady Jean, of Edinburgh, Scotland. Lord Maxwell was proprietor of three shires while two famous castles bore his name. In the early eighteenth century Lord Maxwell sold his Scottish possessions and took his family to England to live. It was here that Jean Maxwell married Sir Thomas Sharp and she and her husband and two brothers, Jesse and George Maxwell, came to Virginia. They sailed from



INSCRIPTION ON BACK OF STEEL ENGRAVING



A LOCK OF WASHINGTON'S HAIR SENT BY HIM TO  
MAJ. ANDREW BILLINGS, JUNE, 1783

England on the same boat with Augustine, father of George Washington, who was returning to America. The two families became great friends and that friendship was continued in Virginia.

After the Revolution Col. Sir Thomas Sharp and his family emigrated to Hopkinsville, Ky., with Jesse and George Maxwell. When they reached Nashville, Tenn., then a straggling little village, the Maxwell brothers decided to settle there. They reasoned that there was promise of a future in a town so situated on the government road and at the junction of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, both navigable streams in a fast growing country. The Maxwell brothers had brought considerable money with them, realized from the sale of government land they had taken up in Virginia, and which they had improved. They soon decided that a profitable in-

vestment for them would be to build a good hotel in Nashville. The highway through the little town was the main road from Philadelphia, then the capital, to New Orleans, the most important port of entry for the South. At that time it was beginning to be a flourishing and fashionable city, attracting both travel and trade from the North. Nashville was a logical stopping place en route either north or south. And so there the Maxwell brothers built the Maxwell House, famous through three generations of travelers.

It was to Nashville what the Hotel Royal was to New Orleans, guest house for the rich and great, meeting place of politicians, scene of elaborate balls, banquets and receptions. The Maxwell brothers took great pride in their hotel and its cuisine. They imported marble from Italy for the lobby, transporting it over the none too good government highways.



THE MAXWELL HOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Jesse and George Maxwell were strong supporters of George Washington. Their admiration for him and their love of the new country knew no bounds. Mrs. Boyd owns a steel engraving—a profile of Washington—given her by Capt. George Washington Hoy in Franklin, Ky. Maj. Andrew Billings, who was on Washington's staff, died and left this precious picture to his son, who, on his death bed, gave it to Captain Hoy. Both of their fathers had served in the Revolution. Major Billings' inscription on the reverse side of the picture, in trembling but precise handwriting bespeaks his deep reverence for the great leader.

Fidelia Maxwell Hoy was married in 1865 to Capt. Volney Baker, of the 35th Kentucky Volunteers, in Franklin, Ky. She went to live in Sangamon County, Ill., on a farm near Springfield. In the fall of 1865 Fidelia Hoy Baker and her husband returned to Kentucky and four years later pushed westward to Kansas. In 1876 they left Kansas and moved to Arbela, Mo.

Two months later Captain Baker died, leaving Mrs. Baker with four children.

The following year Mrs. Baker and her children emigrated to Olympia, the capital of the then territory of Washington, to join her brother who had previously settled there. Here, Mrs. Baker later married Mr. Ervin J. Boyd.

She is today an honored member of Sacajawea Chapter, D. A. R. in Olympia. She was president of the Olympia Ladies Art League when Admiral Dewey's flagship the *Olympia* was built. The city of Olympia presented to it a complete silver service and the Ladies Art League gave a handsome damask table cloth and napkins, beautifully monogrammed by Mrs. Boyd. Even today, Mrs. Boyd keeps up her interests which are many and varied. She has proved a worthy descendant of pioneer Americans.

#### References:

Eckenrode's "List of Colonial Soldiers of Virginia"  
"Virginia Soldiers of 1776" by Burgess, vol. 3, p. 1247.  
McAllister's "Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War"  
Certificate of Service, Kentucky Volunteers, U. S. A.,  
Adjutant General's Office  
Family Bible of Fidelia Hoy Boyd



## Rules Governing Offer of D. A. R. Magazine Subscription Commission to Chapters

All D. A. R. Magazine subscriptions sent direct to the Treasurer General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., *must* be accompanied by the full price—\$2.

When the yearly subscription, \$2, is given to the Chapter magazine chairman or chapter treasurer, 20 cents is retained for the chapter. Remember, this 20 cents is retained *only* when the subscription is sent in through a properly accredited chapter official.

No refunds will be made on subscriptions when the full price (\$2) is sent to D. A. R. Headquarters in Washington.

KATHARINE ARNOLD NETTLETON,  
Treasurer General, N. S., D. A. R.

# The Historic Digges Family

FORREST T. FRAZIER

THE family of Digges has been constantly in the historical limelight of both England and America. However, for some reason it has not been accorded the place in historical annals it so well deserves. Although much has been written about the various important members of this family it is so widely scattered it is almost an impossibility to collect it. Meager as the store of information is in this article, it will touch upon all the important (historically important) members of this line.

Sir Dudley Digges, grandson of Leonard Digges and son of Thomas Digges, was the first to bear the future popular family name of Dudley. He was born in 1583. Very little is known about his boyhood. He studied law at University College, Oxford. He was knighted by James I and served as ambassador to Russia in 1621.

Sir Dudley later became a member of Parliament where he served as Master of the Rolls under James I and Charles I. In 1621, during the im-

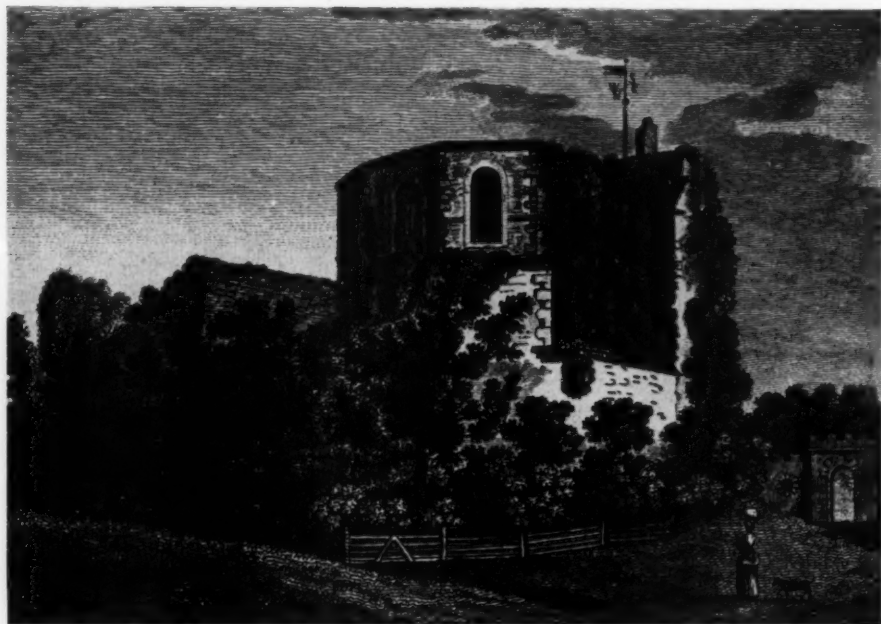
peachment of the Duke of Buckingham, Sir Dudley became so enraged at the insolent air of the Duke that he turned upon him and shouted, "Do you jeer, my Lord! I can show you when a greater man than your Lordship—as high as you in place and power, and as deep in the King's favour—has been hanged for as small a crime as these articles contain." His speech, however, only served to get him in hot water. The King, becoming enraged at the charges against Buckingham, hurried to Parliament, took the charges upon his own shoulders

and had Sir Dudley along with others thrown into the Tower. They remained there only a few days, however, before the King relented and pardoned them.

Aside from his political career Sir Dudley was eminent as a writer. His books are, *Defence of the East India Trade*, *Political Discourse*, *The Complete Ambassador*, the latter being a collection of letters respecting the marriage of Elizabeth and the Duke of Anjou.



SIR DUDLEY DIGGES, KNIGHT



CHILHAM CASTLE, KENT, ENGLAND  
(From an old engraving)

Sir Dudley was a prominent member of the London Company and as Bishop Meade has recorded in his "Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia," he was ever at his post with the Earl of Southampton, George Sandys, the Company's Treasurer, and others.

He died in 1639 and was buried at his home, Chilham Castle, in Kent. His life was one of wide interests. He was one of the most prominent members of the political, financial and literary circles of his day.

Edward Digges, elder son of Sir Dudley Digges, figured largely in the early history of Virginia. In 1655 he was elected Governor of that Colony by the Assembly. He had previously served as a member of the Council. He was greatly interested in the promotion

of silk culture in the Colony and during his term of office did much to further that cause. He served as Governor for three years and then was sent to England as an Agent of the Colony. He died in 1655 and was buried at his home, Bellfield, in York County, Virginia. The inscription on his tomb, as translated by Bishop Meade from the Latin, reads:

To the memory of Edward Digges, Esquire, sonne of Sir Dudley Digges, of Chilham, in Kent, Knight and Baronett, Master of the Rolls in the reign of King Charles the 1st. He departed this life the 15th of March, 1665, in the 55th year of his life, one of his Majesty's Council for this his Colony of Virginia. A gentleman of most commendable parts and ingenuity, and the only introducer and promoter of the silk manufacture in this Colony, and in every thing else a pattern worthy of all pious imitation. He had issue six sons and seven





THE HOME OF COLE DIGGES IN YORKTOWN, VA.

daughters by the body of Elizabeth, his wife, who of her conjugal affection hath dedicated to him this memorial.

Dudley Digges, Edward's younger brother, was born in 1612. There is no record of this Dudley accomplishing anything of special note. He wrote a tract on "The Unlawfulness of Subjects Taking Arms Against Their Sovereign." He died at the age of thirty-one in 1643.

Had this family ceased to figure so largely in public affairs they could still be accorded an important niche in the history of England and America. However, the descendants of Edward continued to take an active part in the political life of Virginia and other Colonies as well.

William Digges, eldest son of Edward, moved to Maryland and true to his name soon became Deputy Governor. During the absence of Lord Baltimore he acted as Governor. Prior to his leaving Virginia he had served

as Justice of the Peace (1671), Captain of the Horse (1674), Sheriff of York County (1679).

Dudley Digges, son of Edward and brother of William, was one of the two burgess sent from York County to the Virginia House of Burgesses. He was at one time councillor, and at a later date auditor of Virginia. He married Sussanah Cole of Denbigh. He died in 1710.

Dudley Digges and Sussanah Digges were the parents of Cole Digges. Cole was the father of Edward Digges. Both Cole Digges and Colonel Edward Digges took active parts in the affairs of York County.

The first Edward Digges founded the Digges country estate of Bellfield. Bellfield is located a few miles from Yorktown on the York River. It is now part of the United States Navy Mine Depot. The house no longer stands but the tombs of Edward Digges, Dudley Digges, Sussanah Cole Digges



and Cole Digges may still be seen. The inscriptions on these tombs as deciphered by Bishop Meade (with the exception of Edward Digges which has been quoted earlier in this article) are as follows:

This is to the memory of Edward's son Dudley who married Miss Cole of Denbigh.

Under this marble rests in peace Dudley Digges, gentleman, the most loving husband of Sussanah Digges, buried near him. He was a man every eminent for virtue and wisdom, who was first raised to the dignity of Councillor and then Auditor of this Colony. He died, lamented by all, the 27th of January, 1710, in his forty-seventh year. "The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God."

The tomb of his wife Sussanah Digges bears the following inscription in Latin:

Hic subtus inhumatum corpus Susannae Digges, filiae Gulielmi Cole, Armigeri, nec non Dudlei Digges, Armigeri, conjugis fidelissimae, quae en hac vita decessit 9th Kal. Decembris, anno salutis 1708. Aetatis suae 34.

This monument was erected by Colonel Edward Digges (great grandson of Governor Edward) to the memory of a most indulgent father, the Honorable Cole Digges, Esquire, who being many years one of his Majesty's Honorable Council for this Colony, and some time President of the same, died in the 53rd year of his age, and in the year of our Lord 1744.

Digges, ever to extremes untaught to bend;  
Enjoying life, yet mindful of his end.  
In thee the world an happy meeting saw,  
Of sprightly humour and religious awe.  
Cheerful, not wild; facetious, yet not mad.  
Though grave, not sour; though serious,  
never sad.

Mirth came not call'd to banish from within  
Intruding pangs of unrepented sin.  
And thy religion was no studied art  
To varnish guilt, but purified the heart.  
What less then a felicity most rare  
Could spring from such a temper and such  
care?

Now in the city, taking great delight,  
To vote new laws, or old interpret right.

Now crowds and business quitting, to receive

The joys content in solitude can give.  
With equal praise thou shone among the  
great,

And graced the humble pleasures of retreat;  
Displayed thy dignity on every scene,  
And tempted or betrayed to nothing mean.  
Whate'er of mean beneath it lies,  
The rest unstained is claimed by the skies.

The top stones of these tombs were imported from England. They are of black marble, which is one of the hardest and most durable stones to be found in England. Had the tombs been of less durable stone the inscriptions would probably have been obliterated before they were put on record and much of note on this historic family would have been lost.

Although the residence no longer stands at Bellfield, the town house of Cole Digges may still be seen at Yorktown. Prior to 1925 the house was in a state of dilapidation but Mrs. Carroll Paul, of Marquette, Michigan, being struck by its simple beauty, had it completely restored. Mrs. George Durbin Chenoweth, a relative of Mrs. Paul resides in the Digges House. Her gracious welcome to all visitors, her quiet dignity and charm of manner are known and loved by Virginians and the hosts of visitors to Yorktown.

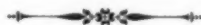
This charming old house has been painted, photographed and reproduced probably by more artists than any of this type in Virginia. But for Mrs. Paul's artistic perception, who felt it must be preserved, the house would by this time have gone into permanent decay. Now by its beautiful and correct restoration there has been aroused much interest in this period of architecture as well as the history and distinguished ancestry of the Digges family.

Mr. John H. Scarff, of Baltimore, the architect who had the restoration in charge, left no research or source of information unexplored that would contribute to the perfection of the building. The result is a home that captivates the hearts of all beholders.

In *Lee of Virginia* by Edmund J. Lee there may be found an illustration of the arms on the tomb of Dudley Digges (1710, at Bellfield) with the words "che sara sara." There also may be found a description of the arms as

seen in the Cloister of Christ Church, Canterbury, as follows—Gules, on a cross argent, five eaglets sable.

The complete saga of the Digges family would fill a large volume. Many semi-legendary stories have been handed down from generation to generation in the family, but since these are not substantiated facts I will not include them. Members of the Digges family have served their countries faithfully and well. There is a pressing need for statesmen of their caliber today.



## Girl Home Makers Committee Plans Activities



The ideals expressed by our President General in the Foreword, written for the second edition of the Hand Book, sound the keynote for the Girl Home Makers Committee. It is hoped that each chapter will form a Girl Home Makers Club and develop these ideals.

Your Chairman is happy to announce that copies of the second edition of the Hand Book are now available for chapter use. State Chairmen will supply chapters in their respective States.

A few copies of "The Rescuers," a one-act play by Mrs. William B. Neff, have been printed and will be sent to State Chairmen for use of chapters requesting program material.

Stories of American Home Life will be the subject for a national contest. This will open November 1, 1933, and close February 1, 1934.

All entries must be received by the National Chairman by February 1. Rules are as follows:

Girls, who are students of Home Economics, engaged in this study in the two years above the Elementary Grades, are eligible to enter.

Stories must not be of less than five hundred or contain more than one thousand words.

The name, address, age and school attended by the girl must be given at the end of the story.

The judges will not be announced. They have been selected for their experience in this line of work.

The first prize is a Girl Home Makers Medal, in gold, offered by the National Chairman. The second prize is a Girl Home Makers Ring, in silver, given to the National Committee by Johannah Aspinwall Chapter of Massachusetts. The prizes will be awarded during Continental Congress, April, 1934.

All stories entered must be sent direct to the National Chairman to be received not later than February 1, 1934.

ELEANOR MOORE SWEENEY,  
National Chairman.

# Women's Part in the Present Crisis

LOUISE FRANKLIN BACHE

*Community Chests and Councils, Inc.*

**W**OMEN have played an important part in every crisis in American history. The crisis of the last four years has been no exception to this rule. Thousands of American women have come forward since 1929 with generous offers of service to the communities in which they live.

Women have a rare knack of understanding and appreciating human values. It is this quality which makes their assistance so necessary whenever the country's welfare is threatened. Take the present depression for example. There is scarcely a city in the United States in which women have not played an important rôle in welfare and relief work in the past four years. In rural districts they have held their own in hamlet after hamlet. They have fought budget slashes which meant the closing or limiting of school services for their children or their neighbors' children. They have solidly lined themselves up to protect rural nursing and health work, and those other services which they thought essential. They have demanded, in other words, that the necessary human services be saved. If cuts had to be made, and many we know are necessary, they argued that they be directed at those services which do not affect vitally the welfare and happiness of the community.

Every dark cloud has a silver lining, they say. If this is true of the present cloud, surely the silver lining for those of us who are women lies in this fact—

that out of the present turmoil we have come to realize that the affairs of the nation, state and community are our affairs also. The homes in which we felt secure for so many years have been discovered to be, after all, not the fortresses we thought them. Out of this realization has grown the determination to know more about the outside world, and to participate more generously in the affairs which affect our families, and mankind in general.

In the social service world, today, women are carefully and painstakingly studying the work of the agencies or organizations on whose boards they sit, and in whose work they are interested. They are taking pains to learn how the work of a particular organization relates to the entire social plan.

Last fall, and again this autumn, a National Women's Committee will be organized in connection with the mobilization of social service agencies which is headed for a second year by Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War. This mobilization which represents thirty national organizations engaged in social and health work in the United States will tell the needs which must be met, if America keeps faith with her people, in the present crisis. In this interpretation of the social situation in America the National Women's Committee, which will have in its membership many well known D. A. R.'s, will play an important rôle.

Some of the important facts which will be broadcast in this fall's cam-

paigned are these: Relief aid to the unemployed has doubled each year since 1929. If this ratio holds true for 1933, sixteen times the amount of relief needed four years ago will be necessary in our country during the present year. Because of the size of the relief load—the greatest in American history—it became necessary for the Federal Government to step into the situation and render aid. Today 92 per cent of the relief load of the nation is being met from public funds, and the private citizen is beginning to feel that he or she has nothing to do in this crisis. This is far from true. The private citizen today is faced with the greatest service task in American history—that of supplementing the government's job. The Federal Government by the signing of the Federal Relief Bill has entered into partnership with the private citizen for the welfare of all citizens. This partnership was clearly defined by President Roosevelt's statement issued when he signed the relief bill:

"I want to make it clear to citizens in every community that the bill I have just signed, authorizing an appropriation of \$500,000,000 of Federal funds for unemployment relief, does not absolve States and local communities of their responsibility to see that the necessities of life are assured their citizens who are in destitute circumstances.

"The bill, in effect, is a challenge to governors, legislatures and local officials to stimulate their own efforts to provide for their own citizens in need.

"For these and other good reasons, citizens who are able should voluntarily contribute to the pressing need of welfare services.

"The giving of life's necessities by the government, in ratio to contributions made by States and local communities, should lead to the giving of generous contributions to community chests and welfare organizations throughout the country.

"The principle which I have on many occasions explained is that the first obligation is on the localities; if it is absolutely clear that the locality has done its utmost but that more must be done, then the State must do its utmost. Only then can the Federal Government add its contribution to those of the locality and State."

If women in the community in which they live can stress the importance of this partnership, they will have preformed as patriotic a service as great as any in war days.

The private social agencies have before them a gigantic task. The food and shelter supplied by the government to millions of unemployed cannot encompass all of the needs of man which must be met. There are the hospitals which must be maintained in order that the sick without money may be given care; then there are the nursing services which are always important, and especially so now when men, women and children discouraged and baffled are breaking down physically and mentally because of the ordeals they have gone through in the past four years. Then there is the problem of youths leaving school and unable to locate jobs. Someone must come to the rescue of these thousands of young people or the damage will be irretrievable. It is here that such organizations as the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., settlement clubs,

and various other groups which build character and guide and direct youth are so necessary. This is no time to shut the doors of any worth while community service which aids young people. It is rather the time to expand this work if it is humanly possible.

Children do not grow up twice, we know. This means that we cannot put off until tomorrow the things that must be done for them today. It is, therefore, necessary that services for the very young be kept running. Services for the aged, the dependent child and the family must go on. Their value, we do not need to argue.

It is difficult sometimes for a commercially minded person to visualize the tremendous saving in human life and money which social work, if correctly carried on, is capable of achiev-

ing. Penal costs are high, permanent disability runs into many figures—prevention is not only the most humane form of treatment, but the most economical in the end. It is these truths which women everywhere will be asked to make known in their communities this fall.

If it is patriotic service, therefore, that you wish to render at this time, a very definite task awaits you. Ally yourself today with the social work in your community, and see what you can do as a volunteer to help during the fall and winter months in the tremendous battle our nation is waging in an effort, not only to find a way out of the present depression, but to found a new and better social order in which the individual citizen will have a better chance for happy, normal living!



## Virginia County Records

Our President General has kindly given us the privilege of telling you through our splendid magazine about the condition of many Virginia County Records.

Extant county record books in Virginia began January 7, 1632, although a few documents that have been recopied antedate this. Virginia has been a battleground in three wars. Our records have suffered not only from these wars, but from carelessness and neglect. The State has been slow in realizing how valuable her records were and how widespread were the people to whom they were essential.

Our State Regent, Mrs. Charles Keese, has taken the restoration and preservation of county records as an objective of her administration. The need is great and urgent; in almost every county, one finds books and loose papers of irreplaceable value in pitiful condition, worm-eaten, torn, broken, or so brittle that the paper breaks with the slightest handling. The counties are poor, and despite their growing interest, are unable to finance any large restoration project by themselves. To these dilapidated volumes and fragile papers, genealogists from all parts of the country are now coming in greater numbers every year because of the more general interest in ancestry and the greater strictness of patriotic societies in demanding "documentary proof" of statements. You can see, therefore, how the need increases daily and our funds do the reverse!

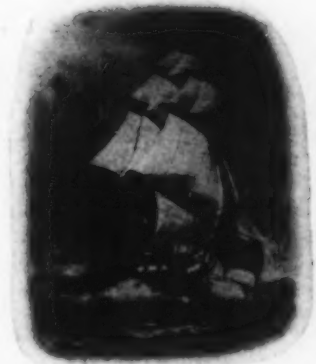
We appeal, then, to all persons who have Virginia ancestors, and who wish to perpetuate their memory, to come to our aid. All contributions, irrespective of size, will be welcome and appreciated, and the donors' names will appear on the dedicatory page of a "restored" volume. May we count on your support? Please send check to Mrs. M. A. Prichard, State Treasurer, Staunton, Va.

M. W. HIDEN,

*Chairman of State Committee for Record Restoration.*

*Spirit*  
*of*  
*Old Ironsides*

(A BALLADE)



FRIGATE of yesteryear whose ensigns bright  
    Flashed to a thousand suns, no prosidy  
Ever can justly sing or speak your might.  
    Cradled on Freedom's tide, no heraldry  
    Greater than yours survives. You live that we  
    Humbly may walk your starlit decks again,  
    Privileged to share your peaceful destiny—  
    Brave little ship that holds the hearts of men.

Valiantly like a wounded gull in flight  
    Seeking its homing port, you cruised the sea  
Buffeting mocking winds in direful plight,  
    Weary with wars you won courageously.  
    Stalwart and true a calm philosophy  
    Guided your hopes . . . subdued the Saracen.  
    Pawn of no lord or crumbling monarchy—  
    Brave little ship that holds the hearts of men.

Now you are old, your sails no longer white;  
    Furled to worn spars they breathe humility.  
You that were born a virgin forest's sprite,  
    Proudly acclaimed a nation's prodigy.  
    Bride of a sea that loves your symmetry,  
    Still you are beautiful as you were then;  
    Chaste is your soul as white anemone—  
    Brave little ship that holds the hearts of men.

L'ENVOI

Spirit of Unity! Your name shall be  
    Graciously etched in song by poets' pen.  
Heritage of a hallowed century—  
    Brave little ship that holds the hearts of men.

—*Jessie McIntosh Brown*



## WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

**Pilot Grove Chapter** (Pilot Grove, Mo.). An event of historic interest took place Sunday, October 30, 1932, when the Pilot Grove Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, completed the project which had been their chief objective for the past three years, viz: the restoration of Briscoe Cemetery and the marking of the grave of Hannah Cole, Cooper County's first pioneer woman settler.

Briscoe Cemetery is one of the oldest burying grounds in Cooper County. It has long been neglected and lay in utter desolation.

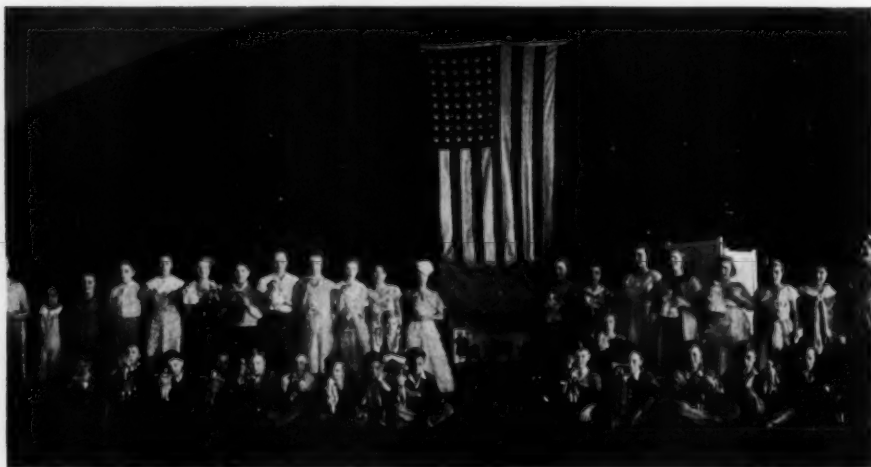
The Pilot Grove Chapter, assisted by the hearty cooperation of relatives and friends, perfected the restoration of this beautifully located pioneer cemetery.

This property was deeded to the people of the community by Wm. Briscoe in 1867. It was an old family burying ground as early as 1825. As was customary at that time, part was used for burial of slaves.

Colonel Briscoe, the donor, was born July 2, 1776, two days before the Declaration of Independence. The inscription on his tombstone records that he was a colonel in the War of 1812. Another inscription in this interesting cemetery asserts one of Colonel Briscoe's daughters was a Baptist and her husband a Royal Arch Mason. Another daughter (Sallie) married Samuel Cole. These graves lie close together in Briscoe Cemetery.

Hannah Cole came to Missouri from Kentucky with a party of relatives. Her husband was killed enroute by Indians. But this courageous woman pressed on and leaving the rest of her party on the north side of the Missouri River, she put her nine children and all of her belongings in a wagon bed and crossed the Missouri River in it and established the first fort (Cole's Fort) in this section of Missouri territory.

The bronze tablet set in a large native red granite boulder reads:



Group of children in the sixth grade who made and operated figures in a marionette play sponsored by Col. Hardy Murfree Chapter, Murfreesboro, Tenn.





PILOT GROVE CHAPTER DEDICATES MARKER

HANNAH COLE  
1762-1843  
FIRST WHITE WOMAN SETTLER  
OF COOPER COUNTY  
WHOSE UNFAILING COURAGE IN FACING  
THE DANGERS OF A WILDERNESS  
AND A CRUEL INDIAN WAR  
ENTITLES HER TO BE CALLED  
A PIONEER MOTHER  
OF EARLY MISSOURI CIVILIZATION.  
ERECTED BY THE  
PILOT GROVE CHAPTER D. A. R.  
1932.

The unveiling of the marker was by a great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. Mortimer Bunce, and a granddaughter, Mrs. Gilla Roe, of the pioneer mother.

Mrs. W. S. Barnes, newly elected Regent, graciously requested Mrs. H. N. Simmons, Past Regent under whose régime the restoration was accomplished, to preside at the dedicatory program.

Among these participating were Hon. W. L. Nelson, Col. J. B. Barnes, Mesdames Marshall Rust, C. A. Stites, E. B. Fulks and the Hannah and Samuel Cole Chapters, Sons and Daughters of the Republic Clubs under the supervision of their sponsors, Misses Goode and Jones.

Approximately 300 were present, including several generations of the Cole and

Briscoe families, as well as National and State officers, daughters of neighboring chapters and friends.

STELLA BARNES SIMMONS,  
*Ex-Regent.*

**Colonel Hardy Murfree Chapter** (Murfreesboro, Tenn.). On Flag Day, 1932, our chapter made a patriotic pilgrimage to the home of Sam Davis. On the way to the home we stopped at the Stone's River National Park, and with appropriate ceremonies two weeping cherry trees were planted at the entrance to the park in honor of George Washington.

After a delightful picnic lunch we held our June meeting on the spacious verandah of this historic home.

In September, after our regular meeting, we repaired to a spot on the Memphis to Bristol highway where a beautiful marker had been placed on the old Emigrant's Trail. After a most impressive program the marker was unveiled by Robert Lytle Robinson and Matt Murfree, Jr., descendants of two of our early settlers for whom the two local chapters are named. Col. Hardy Murfree and Capt. William Lytle.

Our chairman of Real Daughters, Mrs. Youree, has located the graves of two real daughters and one real son.

At the request of our chapter, with Miss Lil Jetton as Chairman of the committee, the old city cemetery, where are located the graves of many early settlers of note, is to be inclosed and the stones straightened, after which we are to erect a marker on the site of the Presbyterian Church which was located in the cemetery. In this building from 1830 to 1833 the State legislature was held while this town was the State capital.

Constitution Week was celebrated and on Washington's birthday a lovely tea was given at the Woman's Club with the Daughters in Colonial costume. During the afternoon a marionette play was given in which the figures of Colonial characters and the settings were all made and operated by the children of the sixth grade in our grammar school. Pictures of these figures and settings were on display in one of our local shop windows.

Another feature of the tea was an original play written by Mrs. W. M. Mebane, in which she, as the old grandmother, dreamed she saw noted Colonial characters. These appeared in tableau in a huge picture frame draped in black velvet. During the winter we sent ninety pictures and fifty books to Lincoln Memorial University, fifty books to the Alvin York School and books and clothing to Tamasee, S. C.

Our subject for study has been the framers of the Constitution.

Flag Day 1933 will be celebrated by an al fresco affair at the lovely country home of Mrs. James Haynes at which time the State Regent, Mrs. Willard Steele, will be honor guest.

MRS. A. H. McLEAN,  
*Publicity Chairman.*

**Nathaniel Greene Chapter** (Greenville, S. C.) dedicated a monument to Dicey Langston Springfield, a Revolutionary War heroine at the site of her home near Greenville on May 17.

The program opened with the "Call to Colors" by the Drum and Bugle Corps of the Greenville Post of the American Legion. The invocation was given by Mrs. M. F. Ansel, Chapter Chaplain. The Glee

Club of Travelers Rest High School sang the Star-Spangled Banner. The Pledge to the Flag was led by Mrs. A. F. McKissick, State Vice-Regent. Mrs. C. M. Landrum, Regent of Behethland Butler Chapter, led the American's Creed.

Mrs. T. V. Farrow, Chapter Regent, presented the honor guests and direct descendants. The bronze tablet was unveiled by Charles Verdin and Edna Knight, descendants of Dicey Langston Springfield.

After the unveiling, Mrs. F. M. Burnett, State Historian, formally presented the monument to the State Regent, Mrs. Thos. J. Mauldin, who made the address of acceptance.

Congressman John J. McSwain was the principal speaker and paid high tribute to the early American patriot.

Both Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts assisted with the exercises and America was sung by the Glee Club of Mountain View High School.

The local broadcasting station WFBC offer the chapter their facilities for a short time on Flag Day and the Fourth of July for the observance of these patriotic occasions. Mrs. T. V. Farrow, Chapter Regent, broadcast a beautiful tribute to the Flag on June 14, and Mrs. Fred M. Burnett, State Historian, gave the address on July 4. On each occasion the speaker was preceded by an orchestral record playing the Star-Spangled Banner. Other Red Letter days will be likewise observed.

MARY HOWE FARROW,  
*Regent.*

**Shanghai Chapter** (Shanghai, China) was obliged to give up its time-honored custom of holding a Washington's Birthday Dinner last year, owing to the Japanese invasion of the city which prevented all thought of entertainment.

However, after the restoration of peace, a dinner was given, which though a bit out of season for a Washington celebration was a most enjoyable affair.

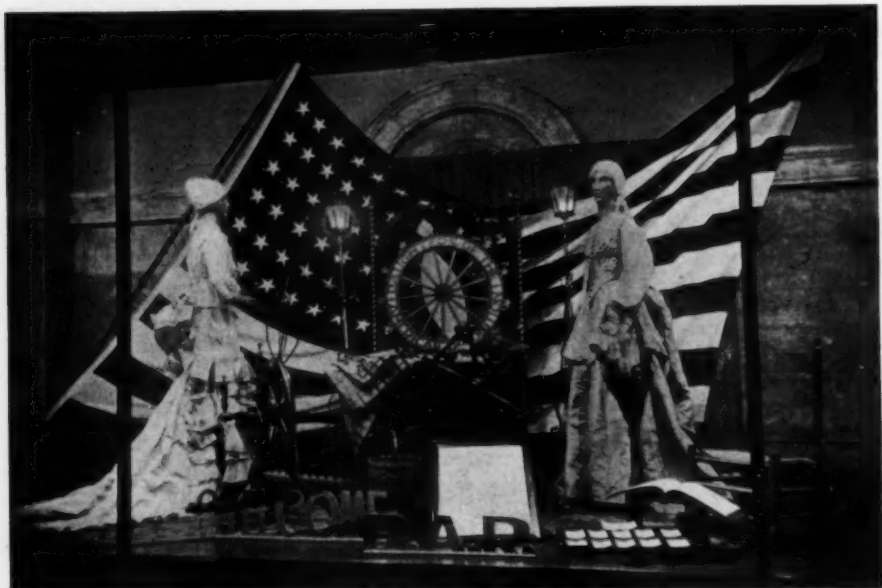
This year there were no interruptions and our dinner was given on February 22 in the spacious dining room of the American school. The guests composed of members and their husbands and friends numbered forty-one. The Regent, Mrs. J. M. Espey, presided.



This impressive scene formed the background for the exercises held on the spot where Dicey Langston Springfield, a famous Revolutionary War heroine of upper South Carolina, lived. It was in her memory that the splendid monument was erected by the Nathaniel Greene Chapter, Greenville, S. C.



Cooch's Bridge Chapter, Newark, Del., planted in commemoration of George Washington a Norway spruce on the historic Academy Green at Newark, Del., November 29 at 4 o'clock. The committee on arrangements was comprised of Mrs. Ruth McKinsey, Mrs. Frank Wilson and Mrs. Walter Blackwell. Among those present were Col. Albert W. Foreman, U. S. A., Mrs. J. Pearce Cann, Regent of Cooch's Bridge Chapter, Mr. George Griffin, President of the Board of Trustees of Newark Academy and Mrs. Edward Cooch, Vice-President General from Delaware.



POAGE CHAPTER, KY., WAS HOSTESS TO THE KENTUCKY STATE CONFERENCE, MARCH, 1933. THE PARSONS-FAULKNER COMPANY ARRANGED THIS INTERESTING WINDOW DISPLAY IN HONOR OF THE D. A. R.

During the dinner hour the company was entertained by American school students with instrumental music. One number played was a minuet said to have been one of Washington's favorites.

One of the most attractive features of the dinner was the little flower pots of ice cream which were surmounted with tiny cherry trees with their red fruit.

The chapter was very happy in securing as speaker of the evening, Mrs. K. E. Graham, a reader of no little note. Her selections were from Benet's "John Brown's Body" and were charmingly rendered.

The chapter celebration of the Bicentennial anniversary was held at the November 1932 meeting when a program of Colonial music was presented.

The chapter recently voted to procure an American Flag for the Shanghai American School to replace the tattered one which has seen several years of service. Before the purchase was made the chapter was presented with a large wool bunting flag by the Quartermaster of the U. S. Marine Corps, Capt. George F. Stockes. This gift

was greatly appreciated as an American-made flag was more expensive than we could afford. This flag will be presented to the school with appropriate ceremony.

NETTIE M. WEST,  
*Chapter Secretary.*

**LaSalle Chapter** (Corinth, Miss.). A happy climax to a successful year's work was the celebration of Flag Day, June 14, with the marking of the grave of a Real Daughter, Elizabeth Paisley Gibson, from whom there are eight lineal descendants in LaSalle Chapter and the William Ayelett C. A. R. Society.

The tombstone marking the resting place, greatly marred and battered with age, was rebuilt by a great-grandson, Mr. Lloyd F. Garrett, the chapter furnishing the bronze marker.

A very fitting ceremony was presided over by the Regent, and the marker unveiled by Mary Ann Jones and Margery Jane Everett, descendants of Elizabeth Paisley Gibson.



LA SALLE CHAPTER, CORINTH, MISS., MARKS GRAVE  
OF REAL DAUGHTER

Increased interest among our membership marks a year filled with zeal for the cause of patriotism and growth along all lines.

The major activities of the chapter during the year were:

A historical pageant presented at the high school: Antique window display, and one-act playlet on Washington's birthday. The members took part in the dedication of Natchez Trace Boulder near Pontotoc, Miss., and made a pilgrimage to the annual meeting of the General Joseph Wheeler Memorial Association in Alabama. Miss Hazard, Curator General, N. S., D. A. R., and the Regent taking part on program.

The chapter sponsored a float on Armistice Day depicting Colonial times. Two citizenship medals were awarded junior high students. A box valued at \$5 was sent Ellis Island.

Our Organizing Regent, Mrs. Russell Dance, presented a rare old book to the Library in Constitution Hall.

The chapter was represented at Continental Congress by the Regent and four members, including three pages. Seven

members attended the State Conference at Meridian, Miss., when Mrs. Robert Liddon was elected Chaplain and Mrs. Ben Everett, Librarian.

LaSalle Chapter was the first to present a radio broadcast in the State. The grave of a Revolutionary soldier has been located and one paper was sent to the Filing and Lending Bureau.

We have secured eighteen new members making a total of ninety-seven, LaSalle Chapter leading the State in new members.

DOROTHY GRAHAM GARRETT,  
*Regent.*

Micah Wethern Chapter (Santa Monica, Calif.) on November 25, 1932, closed their George Washington Bicentennial celebration with a Colonial Thanksgiving luncheon honoring the memory of George Washington, also the two Granddaughters of the chapter, Mrs. D. G.



This monument was erected to Adam Specht, Revolutionary soldier, and Eva Catherine Specht Gatz, Real Daughter, November 21, 1932, in the Old Lutheran Cemetery at Belleville, Pa., by their descendants, among whom is a great-granddaughter, Katheryn Troupe Holmes, Registrar of the Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter, New York.



MICAH WITHERN CHAPTER MEMBERS ATTEND CELEBRATION

Stephens, for whose ancestor the chapter is named, and Mrs. Agnes Pliter.

After a feast of turkey and pumpkin pie, the first Thanksgiving Proclamation was read; this was followed by an interesting paper on "George Washington, His Life, and Its Influence on Today" by a member. A number of guests helped in the celebration, among them being the retiring Regent of El Camino Real Chapter.

This Colonial Thanksgiving was made interesting and attractive by the colorful costumes worn by the members and guests.

At a husbands' dinner in October of last year the guests of honor besides the husbands of the members were the State Regent and her husband and the husbands and wives of several other patriotic organizations. A speaker from the Better American Federation gave an address on National Defense.

In February, at the Annual Colonial Breakfast of the chapter, there were representatives from ten different chapters, coming from the Eastern Coast, the Middle West, the Rocky Mountain Region, across to the Pacific, and from the North to the South along the Western Coast. The program consisted of a symposium on Wash-

ington in the form of two-minute talks by the members on the different phases of his life.

At the annual luncheon in June the special guests were the newly-elected Vice-Regent of the state, Mrs. Elmer Whittaker, the newly-elected Regent of the Escholtzia Chapter, the next to the largest chapter in the state, and Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey. It was under her régime as State Regent that the Micah Wethern Chapter was organized. Since its organization the chapter has co-operated with State and National organizations in helping to promote their different projects; and worked for civic welfare and National Defense. This active little chapter has made the Student Loan Fund its major object of philanthropy, and has sent representatives to the State Conferences and to Continental Congress. During the past year it has helped to organize a C. A. R. Chapter and helped the Red Cross and other organizations for the promotion of general welfare.

The present Regent of the chapter is state chairman for the Preservation of Historic Spots in California. The chapter is planning to cooperate with her in the





GRAVE OF HENRY POOL, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER

First row, reading from left to right: Mrs. Mary Pool Newsome, Real Daughter; Mrs. Sarah Pool, Real Daughter

marking of some historic spot and the graves of deceased members.

AURA F. GALLUP WILMOT,  
*Organizing Regent.*

**Burkholter Chapter** (Warrenton, Ga.). Sunday, June 5, 1932, was a day rare in our annals. A Government marker at the grave of Henry Pool, Revolutionary soldier, was unveiled by Georgia's two Real Daughters, Miss Sarah Pool, 88 years old, and Mrs. Mary Pool Newsome, 83 years old. Georgia is the only state in the union which could have such a program, as she is the only state which boasts of two Real Daughters.

The Burkholter Chapter, Mrs. M. L. Felts, Regent, was interested because their county holds the Revolutionary hero's dust; Mrs. Steve Thornton, Regent of the Nancy Hart Chapter, was interested because the two Real Daughters are her chapter members; Mrs. Y. H. Yarbrough, state co-chairman of Real Daughters, was interested because as Chapter Regent she

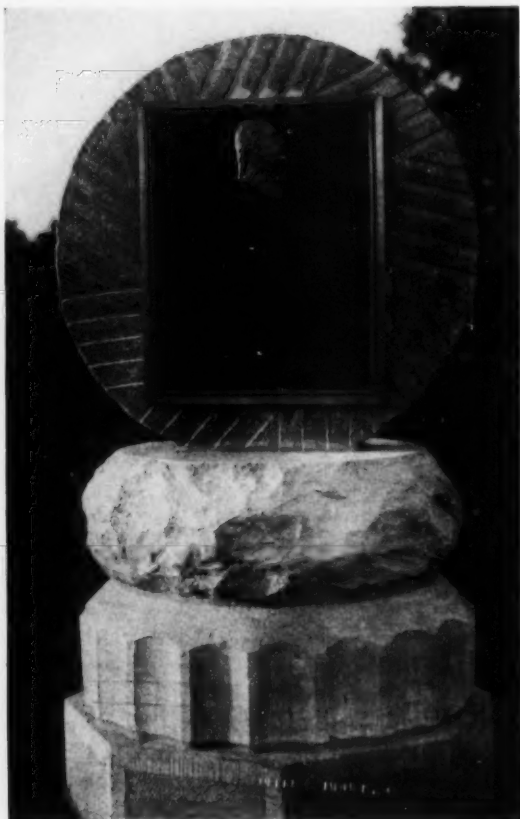
secured these Real Daughters on June 5, 1929; and Mrs. J. L. Beeson was interested because Henry Pool's grave was the last one of fifty which she had discovered and marked during her two-year term as Georgia State Historian.

Four hundred people gathered at the lovely woodland cemetery to join in the patriotic program of which Mrs. W. F. Wilhoit, Organizing Regent of the Burkholter Chapter, was in charge.

MRS. J. L. BEESON,  
*State Historian.*

**Margaret Gaston Chapter** (Lebanon, Tenn.). On Flag Day this chapter met at the Williamson family cemetery on Green Hills farm, fifteen miles from Lebanon, to unveil a marker at the grave of John Williamson, Revolutionary soldier.

The Regent, Miss Sarah Fakes, presided and opened the exercises in the usual chapter form with the singing of "America," the salute to the flag, and the Lord's Prayer.



BICENTENNIAL MARKER PLACED BY OHIO D. A. R.

Mrs. J. N. Mackenzie, chairman of the Preservation of Historic Spots Committee, was introduced and gave a brief and appropriate talk.

The marker was then unveiled by Charles Williamson and a wreath was placed by Mary Williamson, direct descendants of John Williamson.

An interesting sketch of the patriot, John Williamson, was read by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Martha Williamson Bone, bringing out the following points: John Williamson, born December 16, 1764, in Montgomery County, Va., was the son of John Williamson. About a year before the surrender of Cornwallis, when a lad of 15 years, he enlisted in the Revolutionary army and fought until the end

of the war. He was a private in Green's company, North Carolina regiment, and was in the battles of Guilford Court House and King's Mountain. He came to the Cumberland country in 1785, and under Gen. James Robertson, celebrated pioneer, soldier, and founder of Nashville, John Williamson served as Captain in all his combats with the Indians along the Cumberland River. When the troubles with the Indians became less frequent Williamson moved with his family to Green Hill in Wilson County, Tennessee, where he died August 7, 1829.

The State Regent of Tennessee, Mrs. Willard Steele, was present at the unveiling ceremonies and gave a splendid address upon the significance of the occasion, closing with a beautiful tribute to the flag.

Besides the chapter members a number of relatives and guests were present.

MAUDE MERRIMAN HUFFMAN,  
*Historian.*

**Colonel William Crawford Chapter** (Upper Sandusky, Ohio). On February 22, 1932, several hundred people gathered in Harrison Smith Park to attend the unveiling of one of the five

markers placed in the five districts of Ohio by the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution, as an official tribute of the State to the Washington Bicentennial celebration.

Wyandot County received this honor because of the youthful friendship of George Washington and William Crawford. It was Washington who taught Crawford surveying and employed him as his land agent, not only in the Shenandoah Valley but along the Ohio River. Crawford served under Washington during the French and Indian War; also in the Revolutionary War, and headed the expedition against Sandusky.

The marker stands six feet above the cement foundation upon which is a granite block, one of the base stones which held

the portico of the first court house built at Upper Sandusky with money appropriated from the Land Sales in 1846. Two granite stones above were a part of the same court house. Standing upright on the three is an old mill-stone taken from the Fehl mill at Marseilles, Wyandot County. On the mill-stone are two beautiful bronze tablets, thirty inches high and twenty inches wide.

The front tablet bears the head of George Washington, with February 22, 1732—February 22, 1932. Also, Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution gift to the Northwest District. On the reverse side is an account of Crawford's military exploits.

Seventy-six American elms, living memorials to George Washington, planted along Lincoln Highway, U. S. Route 30N, were also dedicated.

Following the invocation and flag salute, Mrs. S. L. Leeka, Regent of Capt. William Hendricks Chapter, and Mrs. O. P. Wilson, Vice-Regent of Col. William Crawford Chapter, unveiled the tablets. The Girl Scouts, led by Katherine Bowman, planted a Betsey Ross flag. In her gracious manner, Miss Anna K. Whitaker, director of Northwest District, then presented the marker. It was accepted by Charles Artz, Chairman of the Park Commission.

Seventy-six American elms were then presented by Mrs. Horace H. Sears, Regent of Col. William Crawford Chapter, which were accepted by Frank McEl-downey, State Highway Commissioner. Taps followed.

Colonel William Crawford Chapter rededicated the Washington-Crawford Marker on June 10, having as its guests Mrs.

Lowell Fletcher Hobart, Honorary President General, Mrs. Herbert Backus, ex-Vice-President General, state officers and representatives of the various chapters of the Northwest District.

The re-dedication of this marker was in commemoration of the burning of Colonel Crawford, which occurred June 11, 1782. Following a picnic dinner and social hour with visiting chapters, the Upper Sandusky High School band, accompanied by Boy and Girl Scouts, led a procession to the platform, where the Regent, Mrs. H. H. Sears, presented Mrs. Hobart, who made the dedicatory address.

Mrs. Clay Messenger, State Regent, next spoke on "Trees" in history, and, following Mrs. Messenger, Mrs. Backus, Honorary State Regent of Ohio, complimented the local chapter on its splendid work, in spite of its infancy. Miss Anna K. Whitaker, newly appointed State Historian, then gave an interesting biography of Colonel Crawford and his part in Ohio's history. Following these interesting addresses, Mrs. Sears introduced the state officers.

The following visiting chapters were represented: Fort Industry Chapter, Toledo; Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo; Hannah Crawford Chapter, Bucyrus; Sally Crawford Society, C. A. R., Bucyrus; Sally De Forest Chapter, Norwalk; Captain William Hendricks Chapter, Marion; Black Swamp Chapter, Bowling Green; Tontogany-Wauseon Chapter, Wauseon; Col. George Croghan Chapter, Fremont; Jane Washington Chapter, Fostoria; Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio.

ELMA LYBARGER,  
*Past Historian.*



# Who Was Who and What Was What in Colonial Days?

Compiled by ALICE HUTCHINS DRAKE

Q. Who is called "the first club woman of America"?

A. Anne Hutchinson.

Q. Who was the first English bride married in America?

A. Anne Burrows, who came to Virginia in 1608. She was the maid of Mistress Forrest. The marriage of John Laydon and Anne Burrows was the first marriage of English Colonists in America.

Q. What vessels brought the first prospective brides to America?

A. The *London Merchant* and the *Jonathan*.

Q. What was the price paid for a bride by a Jamestown Colonist?

A. Approximately eighty dollars. The Emigration Company charged the equivalent in leaf-tobacco—one hundred and twenty pounds.

Q. What was a "fille à la cassette"?

A. A "casket girl" was a young woman sent out from France in 1728. The French Government, which dispatched her to Louisiana as a potential bride, provided her with a basket of clothing.

Q. What was the amount of the fortune of Martha Custis at the time of her second marriage?

A. It was reckoned at fifteen thousand pounds sterling.

Q. Who was the first silversmith in the Colonies?

A. Thomas Howard was the first. He began working at Jamestown in 1620.

Q. What was the size of teaspoons when they were introduced?

A. They were the size of tablespoons.

Q. What craft developed first in the American Colonies?

A. A glass-making factory was opened at Jamestown in 1608. This marked the beginning of the first craft in the Colonies in America.

Q. What was the first manufactured product to be exported from the Colonies?

A. Glassware.

Q. What American industrialist was the

first to give thought to the welfare of his employees?

A. Henry William Steigel. This native of Germany was one of the greatest, if not the greatest of the early glass manufacturers in America.

Q. What four notable Americans married widows?

A. Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, and Madison.

Q. What was the *allemande* of Colonial days?

A. This was a slow, old-fashioned, popular waltz.

Q. What was a "mourning piece"?

A. It was sampler decorated with a symbol of mourning.

Q. Among the women aboard the *Mayflower*, who was the "first lady"?

A. Katherine Carver, wife of the Governor of the Colonists.

Q. Who was the first *Mayflower* passenger buried on American soil?

A. Edward Thompson.

Q. What was the nature of the illness which befell the "ship's company" aboard the *Mayflower*?

A. Descriptions of the symptoms indicate that it resembled influenza.

Q. Who was the first woman to step from the *Mayflower* to Plymouth Rock?

A. Mary Chilton.

Q. In Boston, in early days, what were the prices paid for food stuffs?

A. Butter was five cents a pound; milk was a cent a quart.

Q. Who among the girls who came over on the *Mayflower* was the last to marry?

A. Damaris Hopkins.

Q. What was the number of women passengers aboard the *Mayflower*?

A. Twenty-five women and girls. Thirteen soon died.

Q. Where was the first American pottery established?

A. The first for the manufacture of dishes was built at Burlington, New Jersey. This occurred about 1684.

Q. What were the first products of the American glass factories?

A. Glass for windows, and bottles.

Q. What is the date of the manufacture of the first pewter made in America?

A. The first was manufactured in Boston in 1639.

Q. Who is called the "father of the iron industry in America"?

A. This pioneer was Joseph Jenks. He was the first master of the first iron foundry of importance in the Colonies. It was established in 1640, near Boston.

Q. Who was the first American clock-maker?

A. A native of England, Thomas Harland. It is interesting to know that he came to America aboard the vessel which carried the tea for the Boston Tea Party.

Q. What was included in the articles carried by the *Mayflower*?

A. Beer, chickens, spinning-wheels, pigs, gun-powder, cannon, beds, bed-covering, cradles, etc.

Q. What was a "bombard"?

A. It was a leather bottle.

Q. What is the date of meeting of the first representative legislature in America?

A. July 30, 1619.

Q. What fruits did the Jamestown settlers try to grow?

A. Among them were pomegranates, oranges, lemons and pineapples.

Q. Who was Mrs. Susan Rawson?

A. She was the daughter of an English officer. Mrs. Rawson was a playwright and novelist, and conducted a girls' boarding school.

Q. What was the purpose of a ferule?

A. This was a piece of wood used by school teachers to strike the hands of pupils who "rated" disciplining. The word *ferula* is the source of the English term. *Ferula* means "fennel." Roman teachers of ancient days used the stalks of fennel to inflict punishment upon pupils.

Q. What was a "flapper"?

A. Not a bright young damsel, but a six-inch piece of leather with a hole in it. The leather was fastened to a pliable handle. In the hand of a school teacher, the "flapper" was wielded against the bare flesh of a school child. The size of the blisters thus caused depended upon the size of the hole.

Q. Who was the first white child born at Plymouth?

A. Peregrine White.

Q. What was a standing-stool?

A. This was a wooden frame in which a child learned to walk.

Q. Who was Meer for whom certain cakes were named?

A. Meer was a Boston baker.

Q. Who was the first school teacher in Northfield, Mass.

A. Elizabeth Wright.

Q. What were the denominational affiliations of the Scotch-Irish who emigrated to this country from Ireland?

A. Correctly speaking, these Colonists were not Irish, but Scotch. They were Presbyterians.

Q. What was the source of the rice seed planted in Charleston in 1696?

A. It came from Madagascar.

Q. What was the approximate number of Colonists expelled from Acadia?

A. About six thousand were sent from the French province.

Q. Who was Eliza Lucas?

A. Eliza Lucas—later Eliza Pinckney—was the daughter of an English governor of an island in the West Indies. She came to the mainland to manage three plantations owned by her father in the vicinity of Charleston. She is one of the most interesting characters in the history of the southern Colonies.

Q. What remuneration did Washington receive for his services as an officer of the United States army, President, and as the officer who presided over the Constitutional Convention?

A. None.

Q. In which country, England or America, was the first sawmill set up?

A. In America.

Q. What was a "smallpox party"?

A. In Colonial times, it was the custom to inoculate people with smallpox. This was done in order that the inevitable disease might be contracted under conditions favorable to recovery. An inoculator was chosen. Friends gathered at his home, there were inoculated with smallpox itself, and remained together until recovered.

Q. What form of shelter was used by the early Colonists before the log houses were built?

A. The early settlers, in many instances lived in hillside caves.

Q. What was the number of volumes in Elder Brewster's library?

A. His collection included more than 400 volumes. There were 14 books of poetry, 60 histories, 54 miscellaneous treatises, 6 books of philosophy, 230 works on religion.

Q. Who was the first modern American historian?

A. Bradford.

Q. Whom did Mather call the "Nehemiah of American history"?

A. John Winthrop.

Q. Who introduced the art of printing into America?

A. The first "Bishop of Mexico," Juan de Zumarra.

Q. What English poet wrote a poem in honor of the setting forth of the first Jamestown Colonists?

A. Drayton.

Q. What was the number of boys who came with the *Sarah Constant, Goodspeed and Discovery*?

A. There were four boys in the expedition.

Q. What were the first products of the Jamestown colony?

A. Captain John Smith recorded that they included soapashes, tar, pitch, and timber.

Q. Did the Jamestown settlers have horses?

A. A few.

Q. Who realized that until the Jamestown Colonists were provided with wives, the colony could not be a success?

A. Sir Edwin Sandys, an English merchant.

Q. What was the size of the first party of settlers who reached Maryland in 1634?

A. There were three hundred laboring men and twenty gentlemen.

Q. Who set up the first English press at Cambridge?

A. Stephen Daye. He it was who printed the first book in English in this country.

Q. What city was the first to have a fire-engine made in this country?

A. Boston. Joseph Jencks made it about 1650.

Q. What was a "save-all"?

A. It was a small frame fashioned of pins and rings on which used candles were burned.

Q. Who were the first Colonists to use stoves?

A. The Pennsylvania Germans.

Q. For whom was the first fork brought to America?

A. Governor John Winthrop. This was in 1633.

Q. What position did the salt-cellar occupy on the table?

A. It was placed in the center of the table.

Q. What position did the children of the Colonists occupy at table?

A. They were placed "below the salt." Sometimes they sat upon a long bench; frequently they stood during the meal.

Q. What were the laundry customs of the Colonists?

A. One wash-day a month was the custom in many of the Colonies.

Q. What is the origin of the use of the complimentary title "Colonel" as used in Virginia?

A. Sidney Fisher thinks that the general use of the title is to be traced to the fact that each member of the King's Council was commissioned as a Colonel in the army.

Q. Who was Nathaniel Ward?

A. He was the author of the most popular of the earliest of our books, "The Simple Cobbler of Agawam." It appeared in 1647.

Q. What were the "four humours"?

A. Too much or too little of the "four humours" were thought to be the occasion of illnesses among the early Colonists. They were "bile, or choler, blood, melancholy, or black bile, and phlegm."

Q. At what age did children learn to knit stockings?

A. As early as four years of age.

Q. What size body guard attended Governor Winthrop?

A. Four servants in uniform attended the Governor. He requested four men armed with halberds, but this was not granted.

Q. What was the attitude of the English people toward the marriage of John Rolfe and Pocahontas?

A. Because of faulty terminology, such titles as "prince" and "princess" were given to the Indians by the English settlers. These



gave to the people of England an incorrect impression. An illustration of this is found in the fact that in England, Pocahontas was regarded as a princess, and her marriage to John Rolfe was thought to be that of a princess to a commoner.

Q. Who was the first woman to make the journey on horseback from Boston to New York?

A. Madam Knight was probably the first woman to make this trip on horseback.

Q. What was a "rattle-watch"?

A. This name was applied to a watchman who patrolled the streets of New York. He carried a staff, a lantern, and a klopper. This was a large rattle which he used to frighten thieves.

Q. What instrument was used to summon the Jamestown settlers to church service?

A. A drum.

Q. Who was the first clergyman in Virginia?

A. Robert Hunt.

Q. What impoverished Jefferson?

A. Too many guests—many uninvited.

Q. On what vessel did Anne Hutchinson come to this country?

A. This extraordinary woman arrived aboard the *Griffin*.

Q. What was the average length of the voyage out from England?

A. It usually occupied from fifty to seventy days in the time of Mrs. Hutchinson.

Q. What was the fare paid by William Hutchinson for his trip to the New World?

A. For himself and Anne, he paid five pounds apiece. For the children he paid less.

Q. In 1634, how many brick houses were there in Boston?

A. William Coddington, Treasurer of the Colony, had the only one.

Q. Where in Boston is the land occupied by William Hutchinson?

A. At the corner of School and Washington Streets. It is the property known as the "Old Corner Book Store Lot."

Q. How were the titles "Mr." and "Goodman" used in early days?

A. At first, the title "Mr." was limited to a man of importance, either because of his birth, or because of his financial rating. "Goodman" was next in order.

Q. For what purpose did Anne Hutchinson first open her home to the women of Boston?

A. Women who could not attend the Sunday church service were invited to meet at Anne Hutchinson's house on Mondays. Ultimately, these meetings for discussing the sermon, were held on Mondays and Thursdays.

Q. Who was the first commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company?

A. Robert Keayne.

Q. On what date was there held the first Council of the Congregational Churches in America?

A. August 30, 1637.

Q. Who was the youngest of the Pilgrims?

A. John Alden.

Q. Who compiled the first almanac published in this country?

A. William Pierce. The date was 1639.

Q. Who was the first American to become a professional writer?

A. Charles Brockden Brown.

Q. What was the first publication issued in an Indian language?

A. The catechism prepared by John Eliot and published in 1663.

Q. Who established the tobacco trade in Virginia?

A. It was established about 1629 by Augustine Herrman.

Q. Who began naval operations in the Revolution?

A. John Manley.

Q. In Colonial days, what was the usual length of prayers that were offered in churches?

A. They were from one to two hours in length.

Q. Did George Washington originate the Rules of Civility which he wrote when a lad?

A. He merely copied old rules.

## D. A. R. LIBRARY



### Book Reviews

By KATHARINE CALVERT GOODWIN

**Virginia Soldiers of 1776. Compiled and Edited by Louis A. Burgess. Volume III. Richmond Press, Inc., Richmond, Va. 1929.**

Six years ago, in 1927, there appeared the first two volumes of Mr. Burgess' authoritative work, "Virginia Soldiers of 1776," compiled from documents on file in the Virginia Land Office, together with material found in the Archives Department of the Virginia State Library and other authentic sources. Two years later, in 1929, Volume III was published, thus making available a set of reference books invaluable to those engaged in genealogical and historical research—especially to those wishing to prove their descent from a Virginia soldier of the Revolution.

As already stated, the material is compiled for the most part from applications for Land Bounty authorized during the Revolution. These claims were made through the Executive or Council and certificates of heirship, wills, and powers of attorney were annexed to the certificates of allowance. Most of the vouchers contain some data, although those issued soon after the Revolution have scant information as many soldiers applied in person for their allowance or assigned their claim to another.

In addition to data copied from Bounty Warrants filed in the Land Office and Archives Department, Volume III contains other reliable information. Besides the rank, warrant number, and amount of land assigned each soldier or officer, there is a quantity of genealogical material, while much of the information on Revolutionary service can only be found herein.

Lists are given of Capt. John Inglis' Co. of Militia, Capt. Thomas Buford's Co. of

Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Dabney's Legion, the Rolls of Capts. Richard Johnston, Samuel Noland, John Ball, James Gilmore, Joseph Bowman, James Dysart, and many others. One important paper is the list of Militiamen employed as guards, drivers and laborers in building the road over Cumberland Mountain to Kentucky during the War.

Of unusual interest is the record of a woman, Sarah Mayhew, who probably rendered active service during the Revolution, her deposition stating that in 1776 she set out with the company from Dumfries and three years later "left the army." Another woman patriot of Virginia was Anna Maria Lane, who was severely wounded "while fighting as a common soldier."

Volume III (of limited edition) has approximately 475 pages, a voluminous index of Officers and Men, and a second index of Heirs and Representatives. The result of careful, competent research it takes first rank among useful military and genealogical compilations, and its author's expressed desire is "that every descendant of a Revolutionary soldier of Virginia, if he does not know it, may find in the pages of these books just how much of an 'One Hundred Per Cent American' he is."

**Some Lines of the Townshend-Townsend Families of Old England, New England and Minnesota. Compiled for Loretta Townsend Talbot. By Homer Worthington Brainard. Privately printed. 1931. Rumford Press, Concord, N. H.**

Many genealogies of distinguished families are devoted solely to establishing the lines in America and do not give their historical background in the mother country.

Therefore, this genealogy of the Townshend-Townsend families stands out pre-eminently in this respect, for it follows their ancient and noble English forebears back to the Norman Conquest. Of mixed Saxon and Norman origin, the family has been associated for centuries with the County of Norfolk, England. Tunneshende, Townshend, Townsend, Tounneyshende, Towneshende, Townshende, Townsend are some samples of the various ways the name has been spelled.

In England the direct line begins about the fifteenth century with Roger de Townshende who married Catherine, daughter of John Atherton of County Sussex. This line is traced through the oldest son or heir down to the present time—to the Sixth Marquis and Viscount Townsend of Raynham. The biographical sketches of the early Viscounts and Baronets of the Raynham House throws an interesting light on British peerage of a bygone day. There are descriptions of Raynham Hall, the beautiful family seat, and of the park and estate which comprises three parishes and villages. One chapter gives the biography of Sir Robert Townsend of Beacon-Ash and Ludlow (a second son), who became an eminent lawyer during the reign of Henry VIII, and is the probable ancestor of Thomas Townsend, pioneer settler of Lynn, Massachusetts.

The record of the Townsend family in America has been compiled from a number of sources, supplemented from public and private records. According to tradition and family documents, Thomas Townsend arrived from London and settled in Lynn about 1637-8. He married Mary Newgate (or Newdigate) and had five sons, whose records are likewise given with lists of their children. He was granted 60 acres by the town of Lynn, where he died December 22, 1677, aged 83 years.

There are accounts of other New England Townsends—of the three Quaker brothers, John, Henry and Richard Townsend who had difficulties with the Dutch authorities on Long Island over their religious views—and of Robert Townsend of Hingham and Abington, Mass., and his descendants. There are also accounts of other early families allied to the American Townsends by marriage. Among these are the Pettee,

Dennison, Lane, Woodside, Hunter, Potter, and Mustard families.

Artistically the book is quite perfect, owing to the excellent binding, paper, print, and the many interesting illustrations. That it is a careful and well-prepared compilation is not to be wondered at for the writer is a member of the Connecticut Historical Society and of the Institute of American Genealogy. Compiled for Mrs. Frank LeBaron Mayhew Talbot of Glen Ridge, N. J., it is dedicated to her father, the late Robert Townsend of Richfield, Minn.

An Index of Names of "Persons in England" and a much longer one of "Persons in America" provide convenient reference guides to the Townsend families on both sides of the Atlantic, whose ancestors have proved so worthy of remembrance. Appropriate indeed is the Latin motto on the Townsend coat-of-arms which translated reads: *Fidelity gave these honors to our race.*

**Planning and Building the City of Washington.** Edited by Frederick Haynes Newell. Published by the Washington Society of Engineers. 1932. Ransdell, Inc., 810 Rhode Island Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C. Price: Standard Edition, \$2; Founders Edition, \$3.

This able and comprehensive handbook deals with the actual construction of the Federal City—the Washington of the past, of today, and of tomorrow—especially emphasizing the far-reaching influence of the first President as a city planner. It shows how the capital of our country developed, despite reaction, delay, and changing conditions, in harmony with the plan approved by George Washington, until it is now becoming "a worthy and living memorial to the ideals, vision and glory of its founder." To be brief, it is a condensed, authentic record of the city's physical growth from the time its locality was selected by Washington in 1791 to the present, with the plans for future progress.

Edited by the late Dr. Newell, ex-President of the American Association of Engineers and the Washington Society of Engineers, the book was prepared under the direction of this last-named group with the

cooperation of various other engineering societies, and endorsed by the U. S. George Washington Bicentennial Commission. The chapters, contributed by over a dozen noted architects and engineers, all experts in their particular field, cover a variety of historic and civic features—the early purchase of land, the L'Enfant plan, expenditures, fiscal affairs, highways, Federal and municipal buildings, streets, alleys, water supply, drainage and sewerage, parks and monuments, bridges, public utilities, and a host of kindred subjects.

With such sound professional background, the book's authority goes unquestioned. It may, too, be said that the technical contents in no way detract from its readability and most certainly enhance its permanent value as a reference work, not only to engineers but to any American who takes an intelligent interest in his nation's capital.

The book is extremely well documented. Besides the index, there are four appendices, listing the city's engineering libraries and map collections, sources where specifications and data on engineering standards can be obtained, and a bibliography of important books and articles on public works and growth of the District of Columbia. There are many excellent illustrations.

**Historic Spots in California. The Southern Counties.** By Hero Eugene Rensch and Ethel Grace Rensch. With an Introduction by Robert Glass Cleland, Dean of Occidental College. 1932. Stanford University Press, Stanford University, California. London: Humphrey Milford: Oxford University Press. Price, \$2.50.

This book might well be called the romance of a State. California's glamorous past, the stirring events of her early years are graphically pictured in this record of historic landmarks, covering a period of over 350 years—from 1542 down to the latter part of the 19th century. This volume deals only with the southern counties—Imperial, Inyo, Los Angeles, Mono, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and Ventura.

Of distinct historical importance, it will serve as a reference book for students as well as a guide for tourists because of its concise information on different localities. It should certainly stimulate state-wide interest in local history and in the preservation of the fast vanishing historic landmarks. That such interest was shown even before publication is evidenced by the splendid co-operation received by the authors from individuals and organizations during the research and assembling of material. Credit is rendered the D. A. R. for notes already collected, which partially formed the basis of the work at its inception. Sponsored by the California State Conference of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, it is dedicated to Mrs. Frank Phelps Toms, California State Regent (1930-32), whose tragic death occurred in July, 1933.

The volume is divided into ten sections, one devoted to each county and the historic spots therein. The entries are arranged alphabetically by counties and by place names within the counties, and at the end of each section is a list of valuable source material. In the Index the reader may easily locate pathfinders and soldiers, Indians and Mexicans, missions, mines, ranchos, trails, pueblos, presidios, and all the many and colorful subjects connected with this fair Pacific State.

The book has been described as "historical vignettes." While it is not a history of California in its more general aspects, the varied subject matter connected with the history of individual landmarks presents a panorama of ever-changing scenes and heroic exploits. Throughout are recorded the many tablets erected by the D. A. R. marking the old trails and stage routes, and commemorating the events and men associated with the settlement and development of the State.

Dean Cleland calls this preservation of historic sites a notable service to the State. "For this service," he says in the closing words of the introduction, "we acknowledge our obligation and offer our lasting appreciation to the Daughters of the American Revolution."

# GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16th St. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

To contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
3. All queries must be short and to the point.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

Letters to the Genealogical Editor will be answered through the Magazine only.

## Darby Monthly Meeting Records (Pa.)

### Thomas Family

#### MARRIAGES

Amy Thomas, dau. of Isaac & Esther Lobb (both dead).

5/16/1816 to John Hibbard, of twp. Middletown, son of Jacob & Sara.

10/5/1757—Abraham Lobb given a certificate to proceed in marriage with Dinah Thomas of Goshen.

Esther L. Thomas, dau. of Rees of Newtown—and dead wife Elizabeth, 4/13/1826 to Jacob Jackson, son of Holiday and Jane.

7/7/1737—Samuel Rhoads given certificate to proceed in marriage with Margaret Thomas of Haverford.

Susannah Thomas, dau. of John and Hannah (both dead), of Blockley, Phila. Co. to John Humphreys, son of Solomon and Mary (both dead) Darby. Date of marriage or int. 1/2/1771.

3/2/1700?—*John Thomas* of Blockley and Joan Kirk—dau. of John and Joan Elliot (both dead).

8/7/1713—David Thomas and Sarah Prichet, both belong to this Society.

10/5/1716—David Thomas and Sarah Hood, both of this meeting.

2/1/1719—*John Thomas, Jr.*, son of John Thomas of Blockley, and Hannah Rhoads, dau. of Adam Rhoads of this meeting.

9/3/1731—David Thomas given a certificate to proceed in mar. with Anna Noble of Abington M. M.

Lewis Thomas of Darby—2/26/1732 to Mary Ball of Darby.

*John Thomas*, son of John and Hannah of Blockley, 9/27/1751, to Joanna Marshall, dau. of John and Joanna Marshall.

Gideon Thomas, son of Hezekiah of Newtown, and his wife Sarah—5/17/1792—to Phebe Mendenhall, dau. of Robt. and Elizabeth.

Rees Thomas, son of Jonathan and decd. wife Esther, 5/15/1800, to Elizabeth Lobb, dau. of Isaac and Esther.

Richard Thomas, son of Jonathan and decd. wife Esther, 2/14/1805, to Ann Lobb, dau. of Isaac and Esther.

#### *Disowned for Marrying Out of Meeting*

9/4/1754 Martha Thomas.

5/2/1759 Lewis Thomas, Jr.

12/29/1763 John Thomas.

11/1/1764 *John Thomas* of Blockley.

3/8/1764 Martha Kirk Thomas.

1/2/1772 Nathan and Sarah Thomas.

3/28/1826 Martha Thomas.

3/28/1826 Henrietta G. Thomas (Levis).

4/21/1833 Elizabeth Thomas.

11/1/1792 Mary Thomas (Horne).

*Births*

## Children of David and Sarah Hurd Thomas.

Joshus, b. 9/26/1717.  
 Caleb, b. 2/21/1720.  
 David, b. 12/22/1722.  
 Sarah, b. 6/6/1724.  
 Barbara, b. 4/12/1726.

Children of David Thomas and Anna  
(Noble)

David, b. 11/14/1732-3.  
 Anna, b. 2/30/1736.  
 Mary, b. 9/12/1738.

Children of John Thomas and Hannah  
(Rhoads)

Joseph, b. 3/21/1720.  
 Sarah, b. 5/3/1721.  
 John, b. 2/22/1723, Revolutionary soldier.  
 Susanna, b. 11/5/1724-5.  
 Hannah, b. 3/12/1727.  
 Mary, b. 11/15/1728-9.  
 Catherine, b. 10/25/1730.  
 Samuel, b. 4/10/1732.  
 Catherine, b. 8/11/1733.  
 Susanna, b. 4/11/1736.  
 Lewis, b. 2/27/1738.  
 Rebecca, b. 11/22/1739-40.

Children of Lewis Thomas and Mary  
(Ball)

John, b. 9/27/1739.  
 Lewis, b. 9/17/1745.  
 Isaac, b. 12/8/1748-9.

*Deaths*

Sarah Thomas, wife of David, 4/17/1714.  
 John, 3/18/1727.  
 Sarah, 1/23/1727, w. of David.  
 Hannah, 8/1760, wife of John Thomas.  
 Rebecca, 9/28/1764(?).  
 Joanna, 9/14/1760, of John and dau. of  
 Joanna and John Marshall.  
 Susanna, 12/12/1733-4, of John and Han-  
 nah Thomas.  
 Catherine, 4/27/1731, dau. John and Han-  
 nah Thomas.  
 Samuel, 5/17/1732, son John and Han-  
 nah Thomas.

Lewis, 9/22/1773.  
 Lewis, 2/19/1761.  
 Mary, 8/22/1760, wid. of Lewis.  
 Israel, 9/15/1807, son of Richard and  
 Amy.  
 Owen, 11/16/1799.  
 Martha, 4/12/1788.

*Certificates of Removal*

David Thomas and family, 4/4/1740, to  
 Gwynedd monthly meeting.  
 Joseph Thomas, 12/4/1746, to Newark  
 monthly meeting.  
 Martha Thomas, 12/4/1754, to Goshen  
 monthly meeting.  
 Joshua Thomas, 5/3/1764, from Radnor  
 monthly meeting.  
 Isaac Thomas, 1/30/1766, to Haverford  
 monthly meeting.  
 Martha Thomas, 8/28/1766, to Philadel-  
 phia monthly meeting.  
 Joshua Thomas, 1/31/1771, to Haverford  
 monthly meeting.  
 Lewis Thomas, 7/2/1772, to Haverford  
 monthly meeting.  
 John Thomas, 3/2/1780, from Haverford  
 monthly meeting.  
 Jonathan Thomas, 3/2/1780, from Haver-  
 ford monthly meeting.  
 Jonathan Thomas, 11/3/1785, to Haverford  
 monthly meeting.  
 Isaac Thomas, 2/28/1788, from Abington  
 monthly meeting.  
 Isaac Thomas, 7/3/1788, to Abington  
 monthly meeting.  
 George (apprentice), 6/3/1750, from  
 Chester monthly meeting.  
 Owen Thomas, 7/1/1750, from Chester  
 monthly meeting.  
 John Thomas, 9/2/1750, to Haverford  
 monthly meeting.  
 Phebe Thomas, 6/28/1792, to Goshen  
 monthly meeting.  
 George Thomas, 1/31/1793, to Chester  
 monthly meeting.  
 Elizabeth Thomas, wife of Reece, 7/31/  
 1800, to Goshen monthly meeting.  
 Samuel Thomas, 9/3/1801, Falls monthly  
 meeting.  
 Elijah Thomas, 6/28/1804, from Abington  
 monthly meeting.  
 Amy Thomas, 3/28/1805, to Goshen  
 monthly meeting.



Samuel Thomas, 5/29/1806, to Abington monthly meeting.

Robert Thomas, 7/3/1806, to Salem, Ohio, monthly meeting.

Elijah Thomas, 4/2/1807, to Philadelphia monthly meeting.

Amy Thomas, 10/1/1807, to Goshen, also son Israel.

Copied for me by Morgan Bunting,  
Recorder of Darby Meeting.

MRS. MARY EMMA FOX DAVISON,  
605 University Ave.,  
Syracuse, N. Y.

### QUERIES

14461. **ADAMS-BLACKMORE.** — Wanted desc with Rev rec of Lieut. Thomas and Mary Blackmore Adams mar 1642 Braintree Mass. Moved to Concord Mass. 1646, settled in Chelmsford Conn. 1650. He d July 20 1688 and was the son of Henry Adams of Braintree who came from Eng. abt 1632.

(a) **WALLING.** — Wanted all infor possible of family of James Walling b Jan 6 1751 mar Diana Culver Dec 15 1774. — *O. J. P.*

14462. **HUTCHERSON.** — Wanted ances of John Wm. Hutcherson b 1773 d 1849 mar Nancy Adams 1792 in Madison Co., Ky. Wanted also her parentage. Would like to correspond with desc.

14463. **SEARLE.** — Wanted Rev recs places of b and residences of Gideon Searle (1763-1804) who mar 1785 Louisa Loomis and of Gideon Searle (1731-1817) who mar 1757 Anna Pomeroy. Wanted also parentage of Gideon Searle (1731-1817). — *M. S. H.*

14464. **HOUGHTON.** — Wanted ances & all infor possible of Betsey Houghton b in Boston Sept 4 1786 d in North Sherborne, Vt., Oct 19 1881 mar Elihu Morse Nov 10 1805 in Boston. — *M. P. T.*

14465. **NELSON - BEAVERS.** — Wanted dates & all possible infor of Thomas Nelson who fell at Stoney Point in company of his bro Capt. John Nelson, Company from Mt. Bethel, Pa., attached to 4th Batt of Col Anthony Wayne. Thomas Nelson left 2 daus Catharine who mar Col Wm. Beavers; & Margaret who mar — Simonton. The dau of Col Wm. and Catharine Beavers,

Catharine of Belvidere, N. J., mar Peter Recard & came to Ashland, Ohio. Wanted also name of Thomas Nelson's wife; & Rev rec of Col Beavers.

14466. **ATHERTON.** — Wanted ances with dates of Caleb Atherton of Plymouth, Pa., whose son Moses was the father of the following chil: Caleb, Truman, Adnah, Stephen, Ruth and Mary who mar Truman Tracy who was in Mexican War. — *H. L. S.*

14467. **MORRISON.** — Wanted parentage and chil of James Morrison who mar Elizabeth Collison, Greenbrier Co. (W.) Va., 1796.

(a) **BRINDLEY.** — Wanted parentage of Mary Brindley who mar Richard Morrison 1814 Greenbrier Co., (W.) Va. Wanted also any infor of Henry Brindley, Rev sol of Va., paid off at Romney, (W.) Va.

(b) **SCOTT.** — Wanted parentage of David Scott who mar Lucretia Ogle in Va. Their chil were: John & Elizabeth b Patrick Co., Va., who mar Thomas Templeton 1815 prob Botetourt Co.

14468. **BULLOCK.** — Wanted parentage of Mary Bullock b 1791 in N. C., d 1867 Knightstown, Henry Co., Ind., who mar Abel Gardner.

(a) **GARDNER-PINKHAM.** — Abel was the son of Stephen and Abigail (Pinkham) Gardner of Mass. Wanted Rev rec of Stephen Gardner and parentage of Abigail Pinkham. — *M. H. W.*

14469. **HOWARD.** — Wanted ances and parentage of Sarah Howard who mar Michael Homer Jr of Boston, Mass., March 6 1754. He mar (2nd) Hannah Alden 1767.

(a) **BAILEY.** — Wanted ances and parentage of Joseph Bailey who mar Nancy Field and lived at South East Putnam Co., N. Y., where a dau Susannah was b abt 1792. — *A. S. S.*

14470. **KISER.** — Wanted all infor possible of ances and parentage of Michael Kiser b in Pa., d Page or Rockingham Co., Va., who mar Mary dau of John Lingle. Prob had chil: Valentine, Jacob, Philip, Daniel, Elizabeth, Michael, Mary, Catharine & 2 other daus. He had bro Charles. Wanted also Rev rec of Michael Kiser. — *E. P. H. M.*

14471. **PLACE-FIELD-SMITH.** — Wanted places & dates of b and d of Anthony Place

& also his wife Mary Field who were mar 7 Nov 1762 at Gloucester, R. I. Wanted also names of their chil with dates and places of b. Did they have a son John Field Place, b at Johnston Twp. Prov. Co., R. I., 1773? John Field Place mar Sally Smith who was b 23 Jan 1781 in Mass. Wanted her parentage also.

Their chil b at Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y., & at Guilford Chenango Co., N. Y., were Mary Margery, Sullivan Smith, John Wixon, Sally Martha, Anson Wood, Ethan Field, Simeon Goodwin & Eliz. Ann.—*K. T.*

14472. **WALKER.**—Wanted ances of Mary Walker b Aug 31 1751 Washington Co., Pa., mar 1770 Nathan Ellis, afterwards a Capt in Rev and had chil: Margaret, Mary, John, Jeremiah, Jesse, Samuel, Nancy, Nathan, Hetty & Elender. Capt Nathan Ellis removed to Ohio 1795 accompanied by all his family except Margaret who was mar to — Sisley and remained in Pa. The family settled in Adams Co., Ohio, and here Mary Walker Ellis d 1812.

(a) **WASHBURN.**—Wanted maiden name with dates of b, mar & d of Christeneh —, wife of Nathaniel Washburn b in Eng., who was a Rev sol in Sussex Co., N. J., Militia. Settled in Manchester, Ohio, with Col Nathaniel Massie's settlement 1791/2. Wanted also names of chil with date of migration to Northwest Ky. Was Nathaniel a bro of Jeremiah Washburn of Sussex Co., N. J., who mar — Devore and removed to Limestone, Ky., 1785?

(b) **MCNEIL - NELSON.** — Wanted parentage, dates of b, mar & d of Joseph McNeil & of wife Mary Nelson. Joseph McNeil & bro John settled at Cherry Fork, Adams Co., O., abt 1800 with several families from Pa., Ky., & Va. Joseph & Mary McNeil's chil were: James, Robert, Joseph, Wm., John, Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret, Jonathan, Nelson.

(c) **BAKER-HENDERSON.**—Wanted Rev rec and place of rec after arrival in Amer. of Frederick Baker b in Germany 1737, d July 2 1832 Adams Co., O., mar abt 1798 (prob in Pa.) to Mary Henderson who was b abt 1774, d May 2 1855. Thought to have removed to Ohio abt 1798. Their chil were: Sarah b 1800, mar Edward Clark; Maria b 1803, mar James Brown; Jacob b 1806, bachelor; Mary b 1808, mar Wm. Wallace;

Elizabeth b 1811, mar Jonathan McNeil; Nancy b 1814.—*O. E. L.*

14473. **EVANS.**—Wanted proof that Capt Charles Evans b Nov 12 1745, d March 28 1807, mar May White and was Capt in S. C. Militia, was the father of Wm. Evans (1786-1857) of Chesterfield Co., S. C., & buried in Pageland, S. C., who mar Morning Diggs (1790-1874).—*A. G. P.*

14474. **GREGORY.**—Wanted all infor possible of decs of & dates of her mar of Mildred Washington Gregory, b 1695 mar 3 times. 1st. — Lewis, no chil; 2nd. Roger (or Richard) Gregory, 3 daus; 3rd. Col Henry Willis of Fredericksburg (his 3rd wife).

14474. **ESTELL-ESTILL.**—Wanted all infor possible of Joseph Estell (or Estill) who was living in Bucks Co., Pa., 1810 when his son Benj. B. was b. Wanted also his ances. There were 3 bros who came to New Netherlands 1664: Wm. went to Highlands of Neversink (Shrewsbury River), N. J., autumn of 1664; Daniel went to Gravesend, L. I., mar Margaret Browning 1666 & later went to Middletown, N. J., to become one of original settlers; & Thomas who mar — Wallace 1670.—*J. A.*

14475. **BAKER-CAREY-ZOOK.**—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Elias Baker, Sr., who mar Susan Carey. Their son Elias, Jr., b 1785, mar Ann Zook b 1790. The Bakers of Bakersville, Md. Wanted also parentage of Susan Carey and Ann Zook.—*K. B. McC.*

14476. **WALKER.**—Wanted ances & all infor possible of John Walker who mar — McElroy, and had chil: Mary, Martha, James, Wm. & others. He was b & mar in Pa. in the early 1800's.—*H. M. B.*

14477. **BANCROFT-BLOOD.**—Wanted Rev rec, parentage, date & place of b & d of Lieut John Bancroft who mar Sept 24 1793 at Groton, Mass., Lucy, dau of Lieut Nathan Davis of Concord and Ashby, Mass. Wanted also parentage of Mary Blood b Dec 11 1744 in Concord, the wife of Lieut Nathan Davis.—*H. I. A.*

14478. **RAY - TATE.** — Wanted given name of Polly Ray's husband — Tate, who d in Oglethorpe Co., Ga., abt 1819/20. Polly was dau of Henry Ray and Judith White of Bertie Co., N. C. She was mar March 1 1794 and had 6 chil: Thomas,

Riley, Allan, Henry, Elizabeth, Ann & Judith. Mar 2nd Henry Bryson abt 1822/23.—*R. T. W.*

14479. WINNE.—Wanted parentage & ances of Wm. Francis Winne, b abt 1820 Middlefield, Otsego Co., N. Y.—*M. B. F.*

14480. BEESLAY.—Wanted Rev rec, parentage, names of wife (or wives) & all infor possible of Solomon Beeslay who d Craven Co., N. C., 1781. In his Will he mentions sons: Benjamin, James, Samuel, John, William, Abraham, Solomon & daus: Elizabeth Hall, Vilater Dyas, Ann Heath, Martha Cotton, Mary Miller & a gr dau Sidney Civils.

(a) COLEMAN.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Sutton & Francis Coleman who were Rev sols of Amelia Co., Va., & who later came to Williamson Co., Tenn.

(b) HARRIS.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of James Harris, Rev sol, who was killed in War and was from Rowan Co., N. C. He mar Hannah Stapleton. Wanted also her parentage and his Rev rec.

(c) FREEMAN.—Wanted parentage of Russell Freeman who came to Tenn. abt 1812 from Mecklenburg Co., N. C., mar Celia Good. Wanted also parentage & infor of Celia Good.—*J. A. P.*

14481. HUDSON.—Wanted name of husband & date & place of mar, & Rev rec of father of Anne Mariah, dau of John Hudson of Albemarle Co., Va., d 1769 & wife Anne, dau of Laine Jones & gr dau of Rev Rowland Jones of Bruton Parish.

(a) CRAWFORD.—Wanted date & place of mar of Ann or Nancy, dau of Capt David Crawford (of Rev) and wife Lucy Henderson of Albemarle & Amherst Co., to Rowland Jones of Campbell Co., Va.—*W. B. E.*

14482. ROBINSON.—Wanted ances, date & place of mar of Charles Robinson who mar Aseneath Martin, both of Va. Their chil were: Mary who mar Wm. Weaver; Margaret who mar John Wageman; Elizabeth who mar Jeremiah Cleveland; Nancy who mar Benj. Troy; Catherine who mar Samuel Weaver; Charles who mar Sarah Hulick; Thomas who mar Margaret Nash; & John Martin who mar Sarah Smith.

(a) LEMASTER.—Wanted Rev rec of Richard Lemaster of Md. who mar Katherine —. Chil: Harriet A. who mar

Wesley Philips of Frederick Co., Md., & Richard, Jr.

(b) PHILIPS.—Wanted Rev rec & name of wife of Samuel Philips of Md. who had Wesley who mar Harriet Lemaster; Ann who mar Benjamin Penn, son of Benjamin; & John. Wanted also names of other chil.—*I. H. P.*

14483. FERGUSON-RUSSELL.—Wanted parentage, dates of b and mar of Alexander Ferguson & wife Mary Russell(?). He d Oct 1828 Knox Co., Tenn., & she d April 1833. Their chil were: Thomas; Benjamin Alexander who mar Fannie Coker; Betsy who mar Robert Gordon; Mary who mar John Badgett; Rebecca who mar John Paul; Sallie who mar Sanford Williams; Robert D. who mar Mary —; & John. Where were they from originally?

(a) MCCAULEY-WOOD.—Wanted place of b of Rhoda Gordon Wood b May 25 1786 mar by Rev Wm. Irvine Dec 27 1803 to Wm. McCaleb b Nov 17 1780.

(b) HARRIS-MACON.—Wanted parentage of Ann — (said to be dau of Henry Mason and 1st wife Rebecca Mayo), b 1757, mar Francis Eppes Harris of Powhatan Co., Va. Had a son Henry Macon Harris & gr dau Rebecca Mayo Harris.—*K. P. J.*

14484. TOMPSON.—Wanted parentage with dates of b & d of Melila Tompson b 1781 (dau of Rev sol), mar Col William Anderson.—*J. A. M.*

14485. RIDPATH.—Wanted parentage with Rev rec of John Ridpath b July 19 1798 Montgomery Co., Va., who mar Mary Cox(?) b June 1 1795. He was Sheriff of Montgomery Co. for 50 years.

(a) RAEMEY.—Wanted ances & Rev rec of John Raemey & of his wife Catey — who were mar abt 1771 & lived in or near Fredericksburg or Winchester, Va.

(b) ALLENWORTH.—Wanted ances & Rev rec of father of Elizabeth Allenworth b March 1778 in Va. who mar Wm. Raemey son of John & Catey.

(c) HUTTON-LEVI.—Wanted ances of Samuel Hutton b abt 1790 & of his wife Mary (Polly) Levi, mar in Tenn.—*A. L. M.*

14486. BROWN.—Wanted parentage & Rev ances of Viansi Brown b 1813, d 1887, mar 1835 Ira Derthick b 1814 Columbus Center, Herkimer Co., N. Y., d 1880. His mother was Persis, dau of Timothy Loomis,

a Rev sol. Viansi Brown had 2 sis, one mar a Derthick, the other a Putnam.

(a) **GANT-GAUNT-GANTT.** — Wanted parentage & Rev ances of Samuel Gant (Gaunt, Gantt) b 1778, d 1863, mar Mary Andrews b 1784, d 1866, & served in War of 1812 & lived in Snickersville (now Blue-mont), Louden Co., Va.—*C. G.*

14487. **REID-ROWLAND-KYLE.** — Wm. Reid mar Prudence Rowland Rev 26 1805 & lived in Botetourt Co., Va. Their chil were: James Rowland b April 10 1807 d young; Mary b Aug 16 1808 mar J. Eden Cofer of Bedford Co. abt 1830; Joseph George b July 10 1810; Margaret Kyle b Sept 26 1812, never mar; Agnes Jean b July 9 1814, mar John Billy Mayse; Elizabeth Ann b April 21 1819, never mar. Prudence Rowland's mother was — Kyle. Wanted all infor possible with dates of the Reid, Rowland & Kyle families.—*A. C. M.*

14488. **TURNER.**—Wanted parentage & Rev ances of Charles Grancis Turner, b Nov 30 1808 near Alexandria, Va. He removed to Pa. 1830.—*J. W. C.*

14489. **LAMPTON.**—Wanted Rev rec of Wm. Lampton b in Eng. 1724, settled in Va. abt 1740, d in Ky. 1790, mar Patsy Schooler in Page Co., Va., 1763. Wanted also parentage of Patsy Schooler.—*J. S. W.*

14490. **MILLER.**—Wanted parentage of Abraham Miller & of wife Phoebe Webb of Pa. Their chil were: John, Wm., Rachel, Thomas who mar Mary Fincher, Isaac & Patti. Phoebe d 1797 & he mar 2nd Ann (or Nancy) Miller. Their chil were: Samuel, Maria, Jacob, Joseph, Elisha,

Abram, Ann, Warwick & Elizabeth Ann. Abraham Miller was a Rev sol & d Aug 18 1821; Nancy d April 13 1823.—*E. M. S.*

14491. **STANSBURY-GOSNOLD.**—Wanted ances with Rev recs & all infor possible of Caleb Stansbury b 1786 near Balto., Md., & of his wife Mary, dau of Ezekiel Gosnold. Left Md. shortly after mar, in Ohio short while, settled permanently in Owen Co., Ind., abt 1815.

14492. **HUGHES.**—Wanted parentage & dates of Leander Hughes of Va. who mar Martha Clemens of Tenn. His dau Ann b 1785, d 1864, mar Spencer Ball. Wanted also parentage & dates of Martha Clemens.

(a) **BALL.**—Wanted parentage of Moses Ball b 1717, d 1792 in Fairfax Co., Va.

(b) **MARTIN.**—Wanted parentage of Sarah Martin b 1765, d 1800, mar 1785 to James Weatherly of Md.—*J. S.*

14493. **MORRIS.**—Wanted ances. of Wm. N. Morris b. March 6, 1798, d. April 13, 1860, mar. abt. 1820 Elizabeth Bolger in Edgefield, S. C. Their chil. were: John A. who mar. Georgia Hudspeth; Henry Madison who mar. Emily —, a cousin; Washington who mar. Kate Boone in Ky; Elizabeth who mar. Hezakiah Key in Ala; Sarah who mar. Tom Simms; Sue; Frances who mar. — Culver.—*G. D. B.*

14494. **BUCHANAN.**—Wanted all possible infor. with given name and dates of b., d. and mar. of — Buchanan who mar. 1802, Thomas Gibson b. in Scotland abt. 1754, came to Amer. and settled at Big Stillwater, near Phila., Pa., and d. 1851 Harrison co., Ohio. He was a Rev. sol.

## The President General's Itinerary

Mrs. Magna will attend State Conferences and Chapter meetings on the following dates:

- October 3—Swampscott, Mass.
- October 4—Naugatuck, Conn.
- October 4—Westchester County Club, Rye, N. Y.
- October 5—Summit, N. J.
- October 6—Cambridge, Md. (Group of Eastern Shore Chapters).
- October 9—Huntington, W. Va.

- October 19-12—Turkey Run, Ind.
- October 11-13—Janesville, Wis.
- October 20-21—Deming, N. Mex.
- October 17-19—Devil's Lake, N. Dak.
- October 19—Watertown, S. Dak.

On Sunday, October 8, the President General, in the interests of the N. R. A., will broadcast over NBC coast-to-coast network at 10:15 P. M. E. S. T., from Washington, D. C.

# Wills of Natchez, Miss.

Copied by Charles Cromartin Compton

*These wills were probated in Adams County during the administration of Colonel Winthrop Sargent of Massachusetts, first governor of the Mississippi Territory, 1798-1800-1802, and his successor in office, Governor Claiborne.*

MILLER, JOSEPH—January 25, 1799.

*Persons mentioned:* Wife and children, William and Hannah Miller.

*Witnesses:* Giles Andrews, Charles Marler, Nathan Wright, John McDonnel, Thomas Bailey. Mississippi Territory, Southern District.

*Probate:* William Dunbar, Judge of Probate, April 20, 1799.

*Certified:* "Forest," June 10, 1799.

GRAY, RUFFIN, District of Natchez, Planter—November 20, 1798.

*Persons mentioned:* Lucy Gray, wife; Ruffin Gray, son; Maryanna Gray, dau.; Mayo Gray, bro.; Philip Gray (son of Mayo), nephew.

*Executors named:* Alexander Starling, Robert Cochran, Philip Gray and Ruffin Gray (son, at the age of 18 years).

*Witnesses:* Joseph Dove, Solomon Alston, Abram Ellis and William Conner.

*Probate:* William Dunbar, Judge of Probate, Natchez, June 10, 1799.

BENOIST, GABRIEL, native of the city of Nantz, France, now of the District of Natchez, planter—February 25, 1798.

*Persons mentioned:* Elizabeth Dunbar, wife; René Francois Benoist, brother, of Nantz, his wife and children (all of his property in France, the "little farm" in the Island Challan in the parish "Basse Gouleine," and "half the inheritance from our common father, Pierre Benoist, situated in the parish of St. Pierre en Retz, on condition of entire payment of the Rente viagere due to (creditor?) Demoiselle Touin"; his children: Victoire, Robert, Gabriel and in case \* \* \* the child that may be born.

*Executors named:* Elizabeth, wife; Robert Dunbar, father-in-law; and William Dunbar, Esq., and Mr. George Fitzgerald, friends.

*Witnesses:* John Bisland, Charles Boardman, David Greenleaf, Jonathan Jones, David Ferguson and Peter Walker.

*Probate:* William Dunbar, Judge of Probate, July 24, 1799.

OWENS, WILLIAM—September 21, 1799.

*Persons mentioned:* children (not living with him) Margaret, Martin, Mary and Darcase; Susanna, wife; children (now living with him): Andrew, Alexander, Nancy, William and James.

*Executors named:* Susanna, wife, John Bisland and George Fitz Gerald.

*Witnesses:* Thos. K. Towns (Townes), Robert Taylor and Eustace Humphreys.

*Probate:* William Dunbar, Judge of Probate, November 16, 1799.

WALTON, GEORGE—January 18, 1800.

*Persons mentioned:* Jack Walton, son; Ann, dau-in-law (to them his land at McIntosh and at the Oven Bluff on the Tom Bigbee, formerly under the dominion of Spain).

*Witnesses:* Jas. W. Toler, William Dunbar, Jr., and Andrew Corgill.

*Probate:* Proved by William Dunbar, Jr., for Natchez, May 8, 1800.

SWAYZE, SAMUEL, Planter—February 7, 1794.

*Persons mentioned:* Elizabeth, wife; John, James, Daniel and Samuel, sons, and Elizabeth, dau. (Allusions: Captain Ogden's British mandamus; Isaac Gilliard, a creditor.)

*Witnesses:* John Short, Adam Cloud, Joseph Duncan, John McChrisly, Samuel Chichester, William Taylor and Andrew Scandlon.

*Probate:* John Short, April 15, 1800.

WITHERS, ROBERT, of the District of Natchez, County of Pickerin, Adams County—March 5, 1800.

*Persons mentioned:* Esther Turner, sister; Diecy, wife; Eanes, only son; —, mother; Hollandsworth, bro; and Mary and Sarah, sisters.

*Executors named:* James Wade, Jesse Withers and Robert Turner.

*Witnesses:* James Bonner, Patrick Toland, Edw. Evens, Jesse Withers and Robt. Turner.

*Probate:* Proved by Jesse Withers and Robt. Turner, April 14, 1800.

CALLIHAN, ELIZABETH, late of Georgia (formerly of Lunenburg County, Va.), Sandy Creek—February 11, 1798.

*Persons mentioned:* Thomas Griffin, grandson; John Callihan, son; Susanna Griffin, dau; John Callihan, grandson, son of David Callihan; Betsy, granddau, dau of David Callihan; and David Callihan, son.

*Executors:* John and David Callihan.

*Witnesses:* Jas. White, Levina and Jno. Shippert.

*Proven:* June 3, 1800, by oath of John Shippert.

FORMAN, DAVID, of Chestertown, County of Kent, Md.—August 13, 1796. (Gen. David Forman)

Several members of the Forman family reside in Adams and Jefferson counties.

*Persons mentioned:* Sara Marsh Forman, dau; Ann, wife; William Gordon Forman, son-in-law (husband of Sara); Ann, Emma, Eliza, Malvina and Rivine, daus; Margaret Forman, sister, widow of —; and Ezekiel Forman, bro (deceased).

*Executors:* Sarah Marsh Forman and William Gordon Forman.



*Witnesses:* Phil Reed, State of Maryland, Kent County (Col. Philip Reed); Wm. Burneston, Ben Chambers (Col. Benj. Chambers).

*Probate:* John Nicholson, Register of Wills, Kent County, Md., October 26, 1797, November 1, 1797.

**NICHOLSON, JAMES**, township of Homochito (Natchez district)—March 13, 1801 (25th year of American Independence).

*Persons mentioned:* Hannah, faithful old slave; Old Harry, mulatto slave (to them freedom and sustenance); Henry Nicholson, bro; Naomi, bro's wife; Henry, his nephew, son of Henry and Naomi; the seven children of his bro Henry: William, Watkins, James, Mary (Harris), Samuel, Pamela and (said) Henry; also, nephew, Nicholson Harris, son of Edmund Harris and Mary, his wife, of Bute County, N. C.

*Executors:* Hugh, Davis, Abram Ellis and Benjamin Farrar.

*Witnesses:* Landon Davis and Patrick Foley.

*Probate:* April 17, 1801, Samuel Brooks, Judge of Probate, Natchez.

**STACPOOL, MAURICE**, of the town of Natchez, Miss., territory—June 28, 1800.

*Persons mentioned:* Juliana, wife; and Pierce (or Purce) Stacpool, bro, of Chapelizod, near Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, and his male heirs.

*Executors named:* David Ferguson, George Cochran and Milling Wooley.

*Witnesses:* Sam Timberlake, Henry Turner and D. Lattimore.

*Probate:* June 2, 1801, Samuel Brooks, Judge of Probate.

**ORR, JAMES**—June 8, 1801.

*Persons mentioned:* "The most deserving poor of the Natchez District."

*Executors:* The well beloved friends—John Busland and William Dunbar (John Bisland).

*Witnesses:* Charles MacKiernan, Levi Whittington and Milly Whittington.

*Probate:* On oath of Charles MacKiernan, June 10, 1801, Samuel Brooks, Judge of Probate. (Brooks was from Massachusetts. He was the President of Selectmen or first mayor of Natchez.)

**DAVISON, JOHN B.**, from the State of Kentucky, now in the Mississippi Territory, County of Adams, August 6, 1801.

*Persons mentioned:* Basil Crow, of Kentucky, friend and advisor (and creditor); Benjamin Ketchen, half-bro; Ketchen or Kitchen, his step-father; also William C. Weathers.

*Executor:* Basil Crow.

*Witnesses:* Richard May and Samuel May.

*Probate:* Samuel Brooks, Judge of Probate, August 27, 1801.

**ELLIS, RICHARD**, of the Natchez District, planter, living at the White Cliffs plantation—October 17, 1792.

This estate continues to be held by descendants of Ellis, of the Pierce Butler family. The acreage forms an immense tract.

*Persons mentioned:* William Cocke Ellis, deceased (reference to property left in Virginia), John and Abram, sons; Mary, dau; Mary, dau-in-law, widow of William C.; Jane, dau, and Mary and Martha, granddaughters, daughters of dau of Martha (presumably deceased at time of this will).

*Executors:* John and Abram Ellis.

*Witnesses:* Thomas Burling, John H. White, Samuel Davenport, Richard Devall, John Ellis, Sr., and John Duesbrey. From the Spanish records; copy by Peter Walker; recorded by Samuel Brooks. Span. Gov.; also Don Manuel Gayosa de Lemos, Lucas Alvarez, Jh. Vidal.

*Probate:* November 2, 1792.

**LORERO, DOMINGO**, native of the village of Santiago de Olivero, near the town of Puy, in the kingdom of Galicia, in Spain, legitimate son of Jann Lorero and Angela Byeites, being now about 38 years of age—May 9, 1801.

*Persons mentioned:* Acknowledgment of his natural dau, Sofina, two years of age, born of a woman named Catherine Lambert Segovia; acknowledgment of his natural son, Lewis, five years of age, born of a woman named Jenny Bullin; a mulatto boy named Edward, son of a negro woman belonging to Don Pedro Faverot; also a faithful negro servant named Betsy (money to purchase her freedom); also aforementioned parents and any brothers and sisters then alive.

*Executors:* Don Jose Vidal and Mr. St. James Beauvais.

*Witnesses:* Peter Walker, Jacob Facundus and Frederick Mann.

*Probate:* June 7, 1802, Peter Walker.

**BAY, ANDREW**, of Adams County—November 2, 1801.

*Persons mentioned:* Elihu Hall Bay, Esq., bro, of South Carolina; Col. Anthony Hutchins, friend and holder of his slave.

*Executor:* John Hutchins.

*Witnesses:* Daniel Ryan and James Saunders.

*Probate:* Samuel Brooks, Judge of Probate, November 10, 1801.

**SCOTT, JOHN**, of county of Adams, town of Natchez—May 14, 1801.

*Persons mentioned:* Susanna Scott, wife, and Anabelle Scott and John Scott, her two children.

*Witnesses:* Andrew Beall, Edward Bevins and Frederick Mann.

*Executor:* The widow, Susanna Scott.

*Probate:* June 12, 1802. Proven in open court.

**WILLIS, JOHN**, "lately from the State of North Carolina, having after many difficulties and disappointments in my journey from thence with my family, arrived at this place which I proposed as my fixed residence" (etc., etc.)—April 21, 1802.

*Persons mentioned:* Aseneth, wife, and our children.

*Executors:* Aseneth Willis, wife; Honorable William C. C. Claiborne (the 2d Governor of Mississippi); David Ker, Esq., friends.



*Witnesses:* D. Lattimore, Ferdinand L. Claiborne and Jos. Kearsley.

*Probate:* June 12, 1802.

(Col. John Willis of the Revolutionary War was buried in Natchez. His grave has been marked by War Department stone.)

SHUNCK, WILLIAM, of Mississippi Territory, Adams County—May 11, 1802.

*Persons mentioned:* Nancy, Polly, Sally, sisters; also Jessie Carter, his partner in possession of a cotton-gin (his share being worth \$500), John Kennard and Nehemiah Carter, Jr.

*Executors:* Jesse Carter and Nehemiah Carter, Jr.

*Witnesses:* William Nicholls, Thomas Pollard and Israel Smith.

*Probate:* June 16, 1802.

GIBSON, RANDAL, county of Adams, etc., planter—May 20, 1799.

*Persons mentioned:* Harriet, wife; Claudius and Ambrose, sons; and Martha, dau.

*Executors:* Reuben Gibson and David Gibson, bros, and Benjamin Newman, friend.

*Witnesses:* John Henderson, Thos. Reed, And. Walker and James Elliot. (Recorded Book A, Deed Record.)

## D. A. R. Guide to Motion Pictures

MILDRED LEWIS RUSSEL,

*Chairman, 7110 Hillside Ave., Hollywood*

Grades indicate entertainment and production values: I, excellent; II, good; III, mediocre; IV, dull, or otherwise undesirable. Urge your exhibitor not to show the films with grade IV.

*Another Language* (I): The happiness of a young couple is threatened because a man's opinionated family speaks "Another Language." Helen Hayes, Robert Montgomery. Mature.

*Before Dawn* (III): Trite mystery; greswome thrills. Stuart Erwin, Warner Oland, Dudley Digges, Dorothy Wilson. Mature.

*Double Harness* (I): Believing romance unnecessary for wedded happiness, Joan (Ann Harding) uses trickery to snare John (William Powell), a playboy. She finds love is the unknown quantity of her problem. Adults.

*F. P. No. 1* (II): A novel idea, appealing especially to those who like airplanes. When rival business interests employ underhanded methods to destroy an invention, love and heroism defeat their purpose. Mature.

*Her First Mate* (III): John (Slim Summerville) longs to command a ship; Mary, (Zasu Pitts) his wife, covets a ferry. Which out-wits the other in this comedy of deception? Family.

*Headline Shooter* (III): Hectic romance of a newspaper photographer and a sob sister. Excitement of getting out the news. Mature.

*Inflation* (II): Good short, explaining the term. Mature.

*Krakatoa* (I): Fine volcano shots. Entertaining lecture; three reels. Good for benefits. Family.

*Lady For a Day* (I): May Robson, as Apple Annie, brings luck to "Dude," Warren Williams, an underworld leader, who befriends her and makes her a lady during the time she needs to impress her daughter's fiance. Pathos, comedy, fine characterizations. Family.

*Lullaby Land* (I): Clever, appealing treatment of slumber songs; a baby's adventure in dreamland. Charming symphony in color. Family.

*Men of the Forest* (III): A regulation Western, melodramatic and inconsistent; lion pets and a trick mule furnish some comedy. Family.

*Mickey's Gala Premiere* (I): Hollywood stars pay tribute to Mickey Mouse; amusing cartoon. Family.

*Midnight Club* (II): Secret service man joins thieves to solve enigma of successful London robberies. Story improbable, but unique, as gang uses doubles. Adults.

*Moonlight and Pretzels* (II): A song-writer, ambitious to produce his own revue, finds many backstage problems. Catchy songs, good comedy. Family.

*Night Flight* (II): Notable aerial photography. Airline director determines to institute night flights on a South American route. Inconsistent, but attention compelling. John Barrymore, Helen Hayes, Clark Gable. Mature.

*One Man's Journey* (I): Gripping story of a country doctor, who sacrifices his personal interests for the welfare of those dependent on him. Lionel Barrymore, May Robson, Dorothy Jordan, Joel McCrea. Mature.

*Secret of the Blue Room* (II): Exciting murder mystery; plausible; good characterizations. L. Atwell, Paul Lucas, Gloria Stuart. Mature.

*Stranger's Return* (I): Traditional love of the farm binds the Storrs (85 and 25) against in-laws who threaten disaster; fine characterizations; humor, pathos, integrity. Lionel Barrymore, Miriam Hopkins, Franchot Tone, Stuart Erwin. Mature.

*Tarzan the Fearless* (II): First four episodes; jungle serial; especially suitable for juniors. Buster Crabbe. Family.

*The Wrecker* (II): Jack Holt, wrecker of condemned buildings, saves the life of a salvager, Shapiro, who later proves his gratitude. Fine portrayal of Shapiro by George E. Stone. Mature.

# THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

## MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

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1933-1934

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